

172110

JPRS-KAR-85-030

22 April 1985

Korean Affairs Report

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

20000128 127

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 5

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

5
168
A08

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

22 April 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA Scores Upcoming Chon Trip to U.S. (KCNA, 30 Mar 85)	1
'Fifth Republic' Denounced for Dictatorship, Division (KCNA, 21 Mar 85)	3
Daily on Brzezinski's Remarks of 'Southward Invasion' (KCNA, 2 Apr 85)	5
African National Congress Representation on South's 'Crime' (KCNA, 5 Apr 85)	6
Commentary on Resident Registration Law (KCNA, 1, 3 Apr 85)	7
Registration Move Hit KCNA Hits Adjustment	7
Student Activities Viewed (KCNA, various dates)	9
Students Denounce South	9
South's Suppression Hit	10
Treatment of Students	11
Student Leader's Prison Term	11
Student Demonstrations	12
University Strike	12
South Christian Students Support	12
Criticism of 'Team Spirit-85' (KCNA, various dates)	14
Landing Operation	14
Daily Terms Criticized	15
Daily Notes People's Vigilance	16
'Offensive' Operation	16

Daily Hits U.S. Policy	17
Foreign Papers Criticism	18
Guyana Solidarity Letter	19
Koreans in Japan Criticism	20
Benin Criticism	20
Syrian Ba'th Party Comment	21
Prospects of North-South Red Cross Talks Discussed (Kim Chin-ch'on; SEOUL SINMUN, 21 Nov 84)	22
Briefs	
Swiss Delegation Arrives	26
U.S. Military Aid	26
U.S. Deploys F-16 Bombers	26
Merger of Dissident Groups	26
Statement by Religious Groups	27
Export Plan Term'd Futile	27

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Pre-Election Survey of Candidates (KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 29 Jan 85)	28
District Competition Analyzed	28
Socio-economic Backgrounds Analyzed, by Hwang U-yon	29
Interview With Kim Dae-Jung Prior to His Departure for ROK (Kim Dae-jung Interview; SHAKAI SHIMPO, 25 Jan 85)	34
NKDP Structure, Leadership, Factions Analyzed (Yi Kyong-chae; SIN TONGA, No 3, Mar 85)	37

ECONOMY

Results of Employment Survey Reported (Pak Mu; HYONDAE NOSA, No 1, Jan 85)	67
Oligopoly Enterprises, Items Identified (KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 29 Dec 84; MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 29 Dec 84)	71
Number of Firms Reported	71
Oligopoly Tendency Explained	72

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Semiconductor Production, Technology Discussed (CHONJA CHINHUNG, No 12, Dec 84)	74
--	----

FOREIGN TRADE

Politics, Revaluation Bankrupts German Wolfram Venture (Peter Odrich; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 2 Mar 85)	88
--	----

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Daily on Political Life of Party Members, Working People (KCNA, 29 Mar 85)	90
Active Local Government Functions Exhorted (Yi Chung-kon; MINJU CHOSON, 13 Jan 85)	92
Daily Writes on Chuche New View of Man (KCNA, 2 Apr 85)	96
Loyalty to Party, Kim Il-song Discussed (Editorial; NODONG SINMUN, 25 Dec 84)	98
KCNA Cites Kim Chong-il's Care for Triplets (KCNA, 1 Apr 85)	107
Daily Marks Publication of Kim Il-song Work (KCNA, 1 Apr 85)	109
NODONG SINMUN Editorials for February 1985 (NODONG SINMUN, Feb 85)	111

ECONOMY

First Quarter Plan Fulfilled in Mining Industry (KCNA, 3 Apr 85)	120
Foreign Media Introduce DPRK Economic Development (KCNA, 4 Apr 85)	121
Report on DPRK Pacific Fishing Fleet (KCNA, 30 Mar 85)	122
Foreign Media Introduce DPRK Development (KCNA, 29 Mar 85)	124
Editorial on Importance of Extraction Industry (MINJU CHOSON, 5 Feb 85)	125

Briefs

Anju Coal Mine Plan	129
---------------------	-----

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

National Tree-Planting Meeting Held 1 April (KCNA, 2 Apr 85)	130
KCNA Marks Day of Public Health Law (KCNA, 4 Apr 85)	131
Choe Yong-nim at Sports Games Opening Ceremony (KCNA, 2 Apr 85)	132

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Elimination Art Contests Open for Moscow Festival (KCNA, 4 Apr 85)	133
DPRK Exhibits Held in African Countries (KCNA, 1 Apr 85)	135
April Friendship Art Festival Opens 6 April (KCNA, 3 Apr 85)	136
Briefs	
Festival Opens	138

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Dailies Mark Anniversary of Anti-Japanese Battle (KCNA, 27 Mar 85)	139
Japan's 'Foreign Registration Law' (KCNA, 2, 5 Apr 85)	141
Lawmakers Oppose Law	141
Women Demand Law Revision	141
Kim Chong-il's Leadership Recognition (KCNA, various dates)	143
Kim Il-song Praised	143
Seminar in Tanzania	144
Praise From Foreign Publications	145
Seminar in Mauritius	145
DPRK-Romanian Relations (KCNA, various dates)	147
Kang Song-san Greets Romanian Counterpart	147
Kim Yong-nam Greets Romanian Counterpart	147
Romanian Assembly Chairman Greeted	147
Message to Romanian Defense Minister	148
DPRK Dailies Mark Malta National Day (KCNA, 31 Mar 85)	149

Anniversary of Liberation of Hungary Marked (KCNA, 3, 5 Apr 85)	150
Press Conference	150
Photo Exhibition	150
Anniversary of Senegal's Independence Marked (KCNA, 3, 4 Apr 85)	152
Papers Observe Anniversary	152
Greetings Sent	152
Independence Day Rally	153
Kim Yong-nam Message	153
Briefs	
Foreign Delegations Arrive	155
Foreign Chuche Delegations Arrive	155
Anniversary Greetings	155
Togolese President Meeting	156
SED Party Workers Delegation	156
DPRK-Cuba Health Agreement	156
Syrian President Replies	156
Table Tennis Team	157
Mali Leader Greeting	157
Message to Guinea's Toure	157
Messages to Pakistani Figures	157
Canadian Communist Party Message	157
DPRK-Austria Bulletin Published	158
Hungarian Film Week	158

FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs	
Trade Delegation Returns	159

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Daily Ridicules U.S. 'Anti-Terrorism' Efforts (KCNA, 29 Mar 85)	160
Japan Scored for Opening Trade Markets To U.S. (KCNA, 31 Mar 85)	161

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA SCORES UPCOMING CHON TRIP TO U.S.

SK301015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Mar 85

[KCNA Headline--"Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is Faithful Lackey and Warlike Servant of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Pyongyang 30 March (KCNA)--After the plan for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was made public, fellow countrymen in South Korea and abroad are exposing and denouncing his anti-national, flunkeyist and treacherous crime.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who had been trained from his young age by the U.S. imperialists to be a military hooligan, special-class cat's-paw, zealously worked to execute the war policy of his master, U.S. imperialism from the very day he usurped power and seated himself in the chair of the puppet president with the backing of the master.

Early in 1981, shortly after he installed himself in power, he visited the United States. This tour of the traitor was a country-selling one for obtaining from the master the assurances of nullification of the plan to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and active support to the "arms buildup program" for the modernisation of the puppet army in reward for his most active implementation of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Through the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous tour of the United States and the U.S.-South Korea "annual Security Consultative Council" meeting in April that year, it was decided that the puppets would receive from the U.S. master many F-16 fighter-bombers and M-551 amphibious tanks and M-88 tanks, etc and communications electronic equipment worth 100 million dollars and war supplies worth 176 million dollars.

Not feeling assured even after he received a large quantity of military equipment from the U.S. master, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan worked out the "Second 5-Year Plan for arms buildup" (1982-1986) and is squandering 9,100 million dollars, nearly double the figure of the first plan, to carry out the second plan.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is also frantically stepping up the schemes to reinforce its armed forces. On the orders of the U.S. imperialists the puppet

clique malrevised the "Military Service Law" and lowered the age limit for conscription into the puppet army 1 year, enforced the "volunteers system" without a precedent for young people aging from 17 to 18 to increase the numerical strength of the puppet army from 700,000 to nearly 1 million and increased that of the "homeland defence reserve forces" called the "second army" 600,000 men. Last year the puppet clique also cooked up the "Emergency Resources Control Law" which is virtually a "wartime general mobilisation order."

The criminal nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is brought into bolder relief in the fact that he has turned South Korea into a dangerous nuclear base where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types are deployed and is frantically stepping up together with the U.S. imperialists the war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of the DPRK.

Due to the crime of the traitor subservient to the U.S. imperialists, the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is being further expanded in scope and scale with each passing day and thus South Korea has completely turned into a ground for "test nuclear war."

"Synchronising with the full-dress stage of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is strutting around the frontline area, twaddling about "friendly nation" and "trust" to curry favor with the master, and zealously inciting a war fever to invade the North, harping on the aggressive doctrine of the master.

Facts prove that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the arch traitor to the nation, dyed-in-the-wool flunkeyist and heinous warlike servant who thinks nothing of the destinies of the country and nation to execute the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. master.

CSO: 4100/334

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'FIFTH REPUBLIC' DENOUNCED FOR DICTATORSHIP, DIVISION

SK310945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 31 March (KCNA)--The "Fifth Republic" is a colonial puppet regime framed up by the U.S. imperialists at the point of the bayonet to bridge over the crisis of the colonial rule that had deepened in South Korea after the "October incident" in 1979. It is no more than a tool of fascism and treachery, war and division, serving the U.S. imperialists.

NODONG SINMUN 31 March says this in an article denouncing the political propaganda in South Korea about the administrative results of the present dictator upon the lapse of 4 years since the emergence of the so-called "Fifth Republic" an offspring of the "army purge coup" and the "Emergency Martial Law."

Under the title "'Fifth Republic' is [a] hotbed of dictatorship, division and war," the author of the article says:

The South Korean rulers are claiming that the "Fifth Republic" cleared away the complications of the old age and fixed the institutional mechanism for the establishment of a political system suited to an open society of civilisation and realisation of an upright politics.

But the complications of the old age have not been cleared off. They have been replaced with new complications which are more serious.

And they cry that they have let an institutional mechanism for upright politics take its roots, citing for example the enforcement of the system of registration of the properties of the "national assemblymen" and the ruling party officials. But the registration of property cannot be a guarantee for upright politics.

The South Korean rulers argue that the typical features of the policy of the "Fifth Republic" distinguishing it from the policy of the old age are the intended adaptation of democracy to South Korea through the "single-term presidency" and "peaceful change of power."

The incumbent dictator put forward "a plan for the 21st century" which he cannot hope to see during his office and is already framing up various apparatuses for its realisation. This is an open manifestation of his intention to extend his power to the 21st century, not stepping down with the expiration of his

term. It is for this purpose that they extended the term from 4 to 7 years and turn down the demand of the opposition forces for a "constitutional revision" for direct election.

They are also carrying on the propaganda that the "Fifth Republic" ended the history of confusion and afflictions at the end of the 1970s and laid a solid foundation for the creation of an "advanced country."

Blaring that the South Korean dictator has bent "active efforts" to prevent a war and achieve a peaceful unification, they cite for example his "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation."

Still more shameless is their attempt to put on the South Korean dictator the garb of "pacifist leading North-South talks."

While twanging the harp of peace and unification, they have averted their faces from our proposal for tripartite talks for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and creating preconditions for peaceful reunification and suspended the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks by publishing the plan of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

Paying lip service to "national reconciliation," they are, in actuality, laying a chill on the ardent desire of the people for reunification and building a higher wall between North and South in pursuance of a line of confrontation.

The South Korean puppets have advertised the building of a "welfare society." But the indiscreet inducement of foreign capital has precipitated the dependence of economy and the bankruptcy of minor enterprises, left South Korea weighed under foreign debts somewhere above 50,000 million dollars and driven the people deeper into destitution.

The South Korean ruler's propaganda of administrative results is a false propaganda to justify the dictatorship by painting a florid picture of the South Korean reality and freeze division and stay in power long by inciting North-South confrontation.

CSO: 4100/334

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON BRZEZINSKI'S REMARKS OF 'SOUTHWARD INVASION'

SK020407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Brzezinski who was assistant to the U.S. president for national security babbled on 29 March that a "threat" from the North remains a "practical one" and earlier, the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Asian and Pacific Region Committee demanded a drastic increase of military sales loan to the South Korean puppets on the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" and U.S. Defence Department officials concerned ranted that we pose a "military threat." Commenting on these utterances, MINJU CHOSON today says: This is a Nazi sermon.

The author of the commentary says: U.S. warmaniacs are trumping up one after another sheer lies which no one will believe and widely circulating them to the world. This is a crafty and sinister trick to delude and mislead unbiased public opinion, veil their aggressive nature and further step up the new war preparations.

As for "military threat" and "danger of war" on the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia, they have all been caused by the U.S. imperialists' arms buildup and war provocation manoeuvres.

Massed in South Korea and the Asian-Pacific region at present are large armed forces of aggression of the U.S. imperialists in full war preparations. In particular, South Korea has turned into a showcase of all kinds of lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

It is self-evident that dark clouds of war will hang over the area where means of war are massed.

It is shameless indeed for the United States to clamour, in disregard of the stark fact, that it is exposed to a military threat by someone and the danger of war has been created by someone.

Under the pretext of "threat of aggression" the U.S. imperialists are trying to secure more lethal weapons and further drive the armies of their puppets and followers to war gamble.

CSO: 4100/334

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS REPRESENTATION ON SOUTH'S 'CRIME'

SK050858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--John Nguesi, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Algeria, in his statement on 30 March called upon the world's progressive forces to wage a joint struggle for international sanctions against the South Korean military fascist clique which is brutally murdering young Africans everywhere.

Quoting facts of murder of Tanzanian, Benin, Ghanaian, Sierra Leonean and Guinean youths by South Korean gangsters, the statement said:

This murder is a crime that can be committed only by the South Korean gangsters trained by the U.S. imperialists engaged in aggression and plunder, murder and assault, and Chon Tu-hwan the human butcher, their stooge.

The South Korean puppet clique is craftily manoeuvring to worm its way into the Nonaligned Movement, guising itself as a "friend" of the Third World countries under the mask of "cooperation" and "aid."

The South Korean puppet clique, a servant of the imperialists and human butcher, can never be allowed into the ranks of the sacred Nonaligned Movement.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is a heinous enemy of the peoples of Africa and the Third World countries and an atrocious gang of murderers who must be referred to judgment by history together with Israel and the South African racists.

Bitterly denouncing the shocking murder by the South Korean gangsters as an intolerable insult to the African and Third World peoples and an offspiring of the racial discrimination policy, I demand that the criminals be passed a stern judgment at the International Court.

CSO: 4100/334

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON RESIDENT REGISTRATION LAW

Registration Move Hit

SK031027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group set April as a "period for allout readjustment of resident registration," says this is part of fascist suppression for strengthening watch over the movement of people with strong anti-"government" sentiments and preventing their activity.

The author of the commentary says:

The point is that why the puppets set all of a sudden a "period for allout readjustment of resident registration," whose card was issued early last year, only a year or so ago.

Today the struggle of students for campus freedom and that of people of all walks of life for the right to existence are rapidly gaining momentum and the action of the opposition forces is also being intensified in South Korea.

The puppets are seized with uneasiness, fearful of the possible expansion and strengthening of such action of the South Korean people into a large-scale anti-"government" resistance with the 25th anniversary of the 19 April resistance and the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion.

Hence, the Chon Tu-hwan group hurriedly set a period for the allout readjustment of resident registration to launch a wholesale suppressive campaign throughout South Korea, prevent the anti-"government" action of the people and bolster up the tottering fascist ruling system.

KCNA Hits Adjustment

SK012345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2325 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique set April as "a period of simultaneous adjustment of resident registration" for tightening the noose around [word indistinct] of the people, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique had decided to compare the residence of all the inhabitants with the resident registration cards and ascertain it throughout South Korea in the period and invoke "administrative authority" in case anyone who was not registered failed to make a "voluntary report."

In this they seek to keep a closer watch on the movements of the people strong in anti—"government" sentiments and bar students, workers, intellectuals and churchmen from being active among the masses.

CSO: 4100/334

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT ACTIVITIES VIEWED

Students Denounce South

SK021030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Pyongyang students held a meeting on 2 April and vehemently denounced the military fascists for frantically trying to stifle the desire of patriotic students of South Korea for democracy against fascism, brutally suppressing them.

In their speeches at the meeting Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, students of Kim Chaek University of Technology, Pyongyang Teachers Training College and Pyongyang University of Construction and Building Materials said that now the struggle of students against the fascist dictatorship and for campus democracy is continuously going on in South Korea and noted that this just struggle is being joined by tens of thousands of students in all parts of South Korea.

The speakers noted that in South Korea the ranks of the anti-dictatorship struggle of students for democracy are being further rallied more closely in an organized way and their struggle is being developed in solidarity with the workers, peasants and people of other broad segments.

They expressed fervent support and encouragement to all the students, conscientious professors and patriotic people of South Korea who are struggling undauntedly, holding high the torch of democracy.

They said: the struggle of South Korean students is an eruption of their pent-up resentment against the fascist dictatorship and an inevitable outcome of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. This notwithstanding, the puppet clique is ruthlessly cracking down upon their righteous struggle.

The struggle for independence and democracy is linked as one with the struggle for national reunification, they noted, and stressed: the South Korean students and people should more resolutely struggle against the war moves and "two Koreas" plot of the puppet clique, along with their anti U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

South's Suppression Hit

SK020345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--The presidents of Kim Il-song University, Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, Kim Chaek University of Technology and Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies separately issued talks denouncing the puppet clique's harsher crackdown upon campus of late in South Korea.

Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, noted that the South Korean puppets are intensifying suppression as never before these days in a bid to prevent the powerful democratic action of the students. He bitterly condemned the reckless suppression of campus by the puppet clique, branding it as a flagrant violation of intellect and the future of the nation and as a vicious challenge to justice and democracy.

The puppet clique must act with discretion, clearly realising why the students have been protesting against dictatorship and demanding democracy for so many years, before suppressing and jailing them at random, Chi Chang-ik said, and added:

The Chon Tu-hwan group which resorts entirely to suppression, regarding the bayonet all-mighty, surpasses the former dictator by far in the degree of fascist repression and in craftiness and cruelty.

Choe Kum-sun, president of Kim Hyong-Chik University of Education, said: The true criminals of violent rowdyism are those who surround campus with several thousand heavily armed police, fire tear gas shells at students demanding democracy and throw black ink at them, brandishing bayonets. With nothing can the South Korean puppets justify their criminal crackdown upon campus.

Recalling that patriotic students of Yonse University recently staged a sit-in strike at a fascist court, shouting "long live the anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy" and scattering leaflets, she stressed that the South Korean puppets must accept their just demands without delay, clearly seeing what the indomitable will and aspiration of the students are.

President of Kim Chaek University of Technology Pak Yong-chol expressed full support and solidarity for the South Korean students' anti-fascist struggle for democracy, saying that the democratisation of campus and society can never be expected in South Korea with the fascist dictators left alone.

With no amount of bayonet-brandishing can the puppet clique save their declining destiny, he said, and stressed: justice and democracy can never be stamped out by fascist repression.

The fascist dictatorship will meet its doom and freedom and democracy will surely prevail.

Pak Kye-won, president of Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies, pointed out: as they know only too well that the tragic realities are consequences of the

misrule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean students rise up so violently in the fierce anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy to bring about a new world of independence and a new society of democracy without fail.

He expressed the conviction that however harshly the fascist dictators may suppress campus, the South Korean students will unyieldingly fight till they realize their desire for independence, democracy and reunification.

Treatment of Students

SK022341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2318 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 1 April sentenced five students including Yi Chong-u, former chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University, to prison terms up to 1 year and 6 months, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet clique arrested them after they locked up and punished a police agent who had wormed his way into the university in September last year.

On the other hand, the fascist clique sentenced to detention 10 students who had joined inhabitants of Mok Dong, Kangso District, Seoul, in a struggle against anti-popular "development" business.

And a Seoul University student Kim Min-sok was taken to a police station by the fascist clique on charges of distribution of leaflets critical of forcible eviction.

Student Leader's Prison Term

SK042346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2338 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged again a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on 2 April and demanded a prison term of 1 year and 6 months for the former chairman of the General Student Council of Yonsei University, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This patriotic student reportedly took the lead in a joint anti-"government" demonstration of students of Yonse and Koryo Universities held in October and in a demonstration of Yonsei University students in front of Seoul railway station on 21 November last year.

The repressive act of the military fascist clique is part of their attempt to put down the daily growing struggle against dictatorship and for democracy. It enraged the students and people.

Student Demonstrations

SK040810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Students of Pusan University staged a demonstration on 1 April in protest against the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to fascistise campus when the students' struggle against fascism and for democracy was continuing in Seoul and local areas, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

That day more than 200 students of the university waged a vehement campus demonstration, chanting slogans including one demanding the repeal of the "five principles" put forward by the puppet Ministry of Education in connection with the organisation of General Student Council and admission of "the draft rules of the Student Council worked out by students."

The students decided to hold an election of the chairman of the General Student Council in May for the formation of an independent student organisation.

Meanwhile, a number of students were waging a hunger sit-in for 3 consecutive days from 30 March in an office room of the university, said the paper.

On the same day more than 100 students of Kyonghui University in Seoul held a meeting at the open-air campus theatre and then started a demonstration in protest against the fascist clique's moves for the fascistisation of campus.

University Strike

SK050840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--Over 40 students of Sukmyong Women's University began a sit-down hunger strike in the office of the Preparatory Committee of the General Student Council on 1 April, demanding the university side to recognize the rules of the General Student Council proposed by the students, according to South Korean newspaper reports.

They asked it to withdraw the restrictions on the qualification of the chairman of the General Student Council forced by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and repeal the "guidance of students by professors" system intended for suppression. Over 200 students of Sejong University held a sit-down at the university president's room on 2 April in demand of the recognition of the Promotion Committee for the Revival of the General Student Council.

South Christian Students Support

SK050853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--The South Korean General Federation of Christian Students carried in its publication JUSTICE AND PEACE an article expressing solidarity for the struggle of the residents of Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, against forcible evacuation.

Condemning the criminal scheme of the puppet clique to expel poor people without any measure for their living, it said:

Thousands of defenceless people had to die grievous deaths in Kwangju at the point of the bayonet of the oppressor. And now more than 32,000 inhabitants of Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong are facing death, with no place for their existence.

The organisation called for a fight against the attempt of the puppet clique to rob the poor people of their dwellings by fascist power.

CSO: 4100/334

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CRITICISM OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

Landing Operation

SK220447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 March (KCNA)--The Korean people will never tolerate any military provocation of the enemy.

NODONG SINMUN today says this, commenting on the fact that the U.S. imperialists entered "the stage of full-scale mobile exercises" in their "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal by holding a large-scale landing operation in Pohang on the East coast early morning 20 March

The author of the commentary says:

This adventurous play with fire staged in Pohang area topographically similar to the coastal cities of our republic is an open threat of "strength" to the Korean people and a vicious challenge to the desire of the world's peaceloving people for peace. This once again proves that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is not a mere repetition of joint exercises of "annual occurrence" but a "preliminary war" for actually unleashing a war in Korea and an undisguised act of war provocation against our republic.

On the same day the South Korean puppet clique suddenly mobilized the "homeland defence reserve forces" in Seoul, Kyonggi and South Korean Kangwon Provinces and hurled them into the central sector of the front, the area of basic operations in the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, and held various tactical and shooting exercises.

This shows with increasing clarity that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a group of bellicose servants without an equal of U.S. imperialism and hateful traitors plunging our land into the flames of war and offering fellow countrymen to the aggressors as their cannon fodder.

The reckless war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys tell that they do not want peace in Korea or her peaceful reunification but try to persistently follow the road of unleashing a new war, seeking predominance of "strength" and confrontation.

Our people are watching with heightened vigilance the ever more undisguised war moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Daily Terms Criticized

SK261108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 March (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday brands the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal as a dangerous attack operation--a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war" aimed at invading the north, to all intents and purposes.

A signed article of the paper touches upon the large-scale three-dimensional attack exercises including "landing operation," "river-crossing operation" and "aerial attack operation" being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in the "Team Spirit 85" with the North as the striking target.

He says: The dangerous and criminal nature of the "Team Spirit 85" finds salient manifestation, above all, in the composition of the military strength and their equipment involved in the rehearsal.

They are all for attack and their composition is also thoroughly offensive.

They are staging large-scale attack exercises involving vast forces and military equipment more than enough to carry out a war. This itself is dangerous enough and is a provocative act that can be committed only by those who have got crazy with a bid for a war of aggression.

Another danger of the joint exercises is its being a three-dimensional attack operation exercise simulating their invasion of the north.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have chosen the coastal areas of South Korea similar to that of the North as the landing points, taking us as the "imaginary enemy."

They also designated areas near the military demarcation line as sites of attack exercises and stage mainly exercises to be used to the terrain and climatic conditions of the North such as "mountain warfare exercise," "field mobile exercise" and "night warfare exercise."

All these prove that the U.S. imperialists scheme to complete, through the current rehearsal, an operation to surprise the North any time, according to a "plan for a Korean war" they have already worked out.

The Korean people are vigilantly watching the reckless military manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their fantastic design for northward invasion, stop at once the aggressive war rehearsal and withdraw from South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue along the road of war, they will suffer a woeful destruction.

Daily Notes People's Vigilance

SK260354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 26 March (KCNA)--The Korean people are sharply watching the U.S. imperialists' reckless war moves with heightened vigilance, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

Rapping at the large-scale "river-crossing operation" carried out by U.S. imperialist aggression troops and South Korean puppet army on the South Han River in the central sector of the front on 23 March in their madcap "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, the commentary says:

For the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to continue their play with fire and incite war fever in the frontline area near the military demarcation line is an open threat of "strength" to us and a malicious challenge to the desire of the whole nation for peace and peaceful reunification.

Starting the afore-said war exercise, they described it as "defensive."

The U.S. imperialists are staging such war exercises as "landing operation," "river-crossing operation" and "aerial attack operation" with the northern half of Korea as the striking target and choose mainly areas similar in terrain to the coastal areas and rivers of the North and close to the military demarcation line for their rehearsals. Would anyone believe them to be "defensive" exercises?

The U.S. Pacific forces commander, the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and other U.S. imperialists' war servitors are commanding and supervising the war games on the spot.

This reminds us of the criminal acts committed by the provocateurs for a surprise attack on our republic over 30 years ago.

The U.S. imperialists should act with discretion, pondering over the possible consequences to be entailed by their adventurous war exercises.

'Offensive' Operation

SK011044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 1 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation says that in the last fortnight the Chon Tu-huan puppet clique has more maliciously challenged the desire of the nation for peace in the country and its reunification and the aspiration of the South Korean people for independence and democracy in society.

Noting that the South Korean puppets, while ever more frantically staging the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises with the U.S. imperialists, have led the situation to the extreme pitch of strain, the daily says:

Late March the provocative joint military rehearsal went over to three-dimensional offensive operation exercises for striking our front and rear from the sky, ground and sea.

Their offensive operation exercises were held without exception in areas close to the military demarcation line and, whose lie is similar to that of the northern half of the DPRK.

What cannot be overlooked all the more is the fact that these war exercises were directly commanded by the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs including the commander of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression in the Pacific and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the warlike servant, whipped up a war fever, closely following on the heels of his masters.

The current military exercises are an out-and-out "test nuclear war" for invading the North.

Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique suppressed in a sanguinary way students and people calling for social and campus democracy and the right to existence, the daily says:

This patently shows how feverishly the puppets are trying to tide over the crisis of their shaking "power."

But the puppets' war exercises and fascist suppression challenging the desire of the nation have only given further momentum to the anti—"government" struggle of the people.

The South Korean students and people have more resolutely turned out to the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, defying the suppression by the puppets.

This proves once again that with no threat and blackmail or brutal suppression can the puppets break the fighting spirit of the South Korean people determined to bury the dictatorship and build a new society of democracy at an early date.

Daily Hits U.S. Policy

SK011036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 1 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 31 March in a monthly review of the international situation says:

The top-notch man of the United States, outlining his future policy early this year, declared that he would do his utmost for world peace and security during his second term of office. But this was his attempt to whitewash his policies of aggression and war.

This was borne out by the current of the international situation in March.

The "Team Spirit 85" war exercises that began in early February reached the full-fledged stage entering March and climaxed towards the end of the month.

This war game proves that the U.S. imperialists are going to wind up preparations for their invasion of the northern half of Korea, making it a fait accompli.

Only recently the aggressive nature of their Korean policy was disclosed by the 220 million dollar bill of "military aid" to South Korea in the next fiscal year, which was carried by the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee.

All their moves indicate the scheme of the United States to reduce the Korean peninsula to a hotbed of another war.

The United States has built up its aggression forces and stages war exercises almost every day in Central America and many other parts of the world.

From March it began deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Belgium and worked persistently to inveigle Japan, Britain and other followers into the preparations for "star wars," a dangerous nuclear war strategy.

Pentagon plans to stage a joint rehearsal of three services on the Atlantic coast of Honduras. [Sentence as received]

The United States has intensified its military actions after unilaterally breaking up peace talks with Nicaragua.

The world's attention was also drawn during the month to the situation of Lebanon where more beastly murder was committed by the Israeli aggressors and the South African region where nearly 20 people were killed in a firing at peaceful demonstrators. It goes without saying that the United States stood behind all these occurrences.

A review of the international situation in March makes us draw the conclusion that the present U.S. administration has entered a new adventurous stage in its policies of aggression and war and its war machine began a more feverish operation and this is the main cause of the utmost pitch of strain in many parts of the world.

Foreign Papers Criticism

SK020850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in its commentary 21 March condemned the U.S. "two Koreas" plots, exposing the belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists who have consistently aggravated the situation of the Korean peninsula for nearly 40 years.

Saying that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises pose a threat to the security in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper said: The world public opinion denounces the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

Another Polish paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY 20 March noted that the course of the joint military rehearsal up to this date defines it as a "forestalling attack," a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war." The tension on the Korean peninsula traces its source to the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, the paper said.

The Portugal-Korea Friendship Association in its 18 March statement stressed: one of the main characteristics of the "Team Spirit 85" is that Japan is drawn into it for the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and efforts are concentrated on war preparations to plunge Korea and the countries of this region into a danger.

In a statement on 14 March the Sierra Leonean Group for the Study of the Great Chuche Method of Farming denounced the joint military exercises, saying that the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of mankind, are the cause of the growing danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

The Central Committee of the Ghanaian Movement for Peace and Democracy also make public a statement on 19 March denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal.

Guyana Solidarity Letter

SK040421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a solidarity letter from Ranji Chandisingh, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

The letter dated 26 March says:

We fervently welcomed the constructive proposal of tripartite talks advanced last year by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our party highly appreciates the efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to create favorable conditions for promoting dialogue in many fields.

The Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana assures the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea that it will always oppose any move to threaten or check the Korean people's struggle for achieving an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

From this stand, the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana expresses deep apprehensions over the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal.

The military rehearsal is a provocation to lay obstacles in the way of dialogue and negotiation, either in view of time or in view of its scale.

Highly estimating once again the excellent relations existing between our two parties, the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana expresses firm belief that these relations will further develop to greatly contribute to world peace and security.

Koreans in Japan Criticism

SK050902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo 3 April (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises was held in Tokyo on 21 March with the attendance of Koreans in Japan and Japanese people of all segments, over 1,200 in all, according to the 1 April issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' paper published in Japan.

Choe Sok-nam, a U.S.-resident Korean staying in Japan, who is commander of the veterans army in the United States for national salvation, published a special appeal at the meeting.

In the appeal he stressed that tensions had been aggravated on the Korean peninsula owing to the "Team Spirit 85" staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. He urged the South Korean people and Japanese people to intensify the struggle against it.

A resolution denouncing the aggressive "U.S.-Japan security system" and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration and calling for smashing the tieup between the South Korean and Japanese reactionaries hindering the democratization of the South Korean society and the unification of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

After the meeting the attendants marched in a demonstration to the U.S. Embassy in Japan.

Earlier, more than 200 Korean youths and students under the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the promotion of unification (Hanmintong) in Osaka held a meeting and a demonstration denouncing the "Team Spirit 85."

They marched through streets, shouting for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime."

Benin Criticism

SK020351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Thomas Menyasan, chairman of the Benin Journalists Association, the National Committee of the Association of Small Farmers of Cuba and the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries sent solidarity messages and letter to their Korean counterparts in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The chairman of the Benin Journalists Association said in his solidarity message:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is nothing but a provocation to launch another war in Korea.

The Benin Journalists Association expresses full support to the new proposal for the reunification of the country advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song and hopes for an early realization of the tripartite talks.

The National Committee of the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba in its solidarity message said:

We, in the name of the entire Cuban farmers, strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for their "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with socialist countries in its solidarity letter said:

We pungently condemn the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and fully support all the proposals put forward by the DPRK for the country's reunification.

Syrian Ba'th Party Comment

SK050404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--The chief spokesman of the External Relations Department of the National Leadership of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party issued a talk on 26 March in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

He said in his talk:

The United States and the South Korean authorities have further increased the tensions on the Korean peninsula with their "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

This is an act of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party regards this ill-boding rehearsal staged under the cloak of "regular military exercises" as a part of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression intended to impose their domination on every part of the world by "strength."

Our party denounces the desperate moves of the imperialists opposed to the Korean people fighting for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Our party expresses firm solidarity with the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their struggle to smash the aggressive moves of the imperialists, defend their territory and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PROSPECTS OF NORTH-SOUTH RED CROSS TALKS DISCUSSED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Kim Chin-ch'on: "South-North Talks Underway Again"]

[Text] Preparatory contacts between working level representatives of South and North Korean Red Cross Societies concluded smoothly at P'anmunjom on the morning of the 20th of this month. The meetings were to assure the success of formal South-North Red Cross talks on the problem of reuniting 10 million separated families scattered throughout the South and North.

In the day's talks, the South and North Korean sides discussed matters such as the agenda and location for formal talks and the composition of the delegations, and agreed to increase the size of the delegations, reaffirming their previous agreement to hold formal talks alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang on the problem of reuniting the divided families.

These results of the day's contacts, together with South-North economic talks held on the 15th of this month, showed a "harmonious beginning" and added yet another channel to dialogue being pursued along various lines recently between South and North Korea.

These preparatory contacts between the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies, beyond signifying a reopening of the formal talks suspended more than 10 years ago, established the groundwork for solving the problem of locating the separated families. From the standpoint that the North Korean side seemed to signify, at least in appearance, a break in their rigid position of the past and that it has again responded to our side's proposals subsequent to our last economic talks, these contacts aroused domestic and foreign attention and interest.

The present working level contacts between the South Korean Red Cross (SKRC) and North Korean Red Cross (NKRC) Societies came about with the agreement of the NKRC to the SKRC proposal that Red Cross talks be undertaken during the month of October. The SKRC made the proposal on the 4th of last month to Han Ung-sik, the North Korean representative who had come to Inch'on to deliver flood relief goods. In September the SKRC had accepted the NKRC offer of relief goods in view of the overall situation and humanitarian considerations.

Negotiations between the two Red Cross Societies first occurred with contacts on the problems of reuniting the separated families in South and North Korea. The contacts took place at P'anmunjom on 20 August 1971, following agreement by the NKRC to the August 12 proposal by then-SKRC director Ch'oe Tu-son.

The two Red Cross Societies progressed from contacts between representatives to 25 preparatory meetings held between 20 September 1971 and 25 August 1972. During this time a permanent liaison office was established at P'anmunjom and a direct telephone line joining the two sides was opened.

As the preparatory talks advanced, the two sides simultaneously announced even the "July 4th Declaration" in Seoul and Pyongyang on 4 July 1972.

As agreed in the preparatory talks, the first formal talks convened on 29 August 1972 in Pyongyang, followed by further talks, seven in all, held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang through 13 October 1973. The SKRC even proposed exchanges of visits to gravesites at the time of the fall Ch'usok holiday as a practicable approach to the problem of separated families.

However, on 28 August 1973 the North Korean co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee, Kim Yong-kye, unilaterally announced suspension of the South-North dialogue.

The reasons given by the North for suspending the dialogue were: the retraction of the "June 23 Declaration," an end to arrests of violators of the Anti-communist and National Security Laws, and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea. Making a show of humanitarianism, they nonetheless revealed that their real motive in agreeing to the talks had been to achieve political objectives.

Because of this insincere position of the North Korean side, formal South-North talks ended for all practical purposes with the seventh session. Subsequently, our side took the basic position that there must be South-North Red Cross talks to achieve the long cherished desire of our nation--search for the separated families--and persistently continued to propose a meeting of responsible authorities from both sides. However, the political activities of the North Korean side which stubbornly insisted upon the resolution of their "prior conditions" became a major obstacle, and from then to the present contacts and talks remained suspended. According to an analysis of experts, the fact that the North Korean side, which has consistently held a rigid position like this, has suddenly agreed to our side's proposal to open talks, is due to some internal situation of their own.

In this analysis, they are exercising restraint, hoping to be able to demonstrate at home and abroad that there is no longer a tense situation on the Korean peninsula, and to hide their ambition to communize the country by force, and also seeking to escape from the international isolation that became accentuated following the assassination bombing incident in Rangoon.

North Korea also seems to want to demonstrate the political power of Kim Chong-il during the transition period for the Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il succession

regime and to use the talks as a makeshift expedient in seeking a breakthrough for their stagnant economy. In other words, it appears that they seek to use the South-North talks in order more easily to make approaches to the United States, Japan and other Western countries. This also is seen as the context of their motives in agreeing to South-North economic talks and in providing relief goods.

Their true motive to use these South-North Red Cross talks--which must continue from a humanitarian standpoint--in a propaganda war, was evident even in the preparatory contacts on the 20th.

The North Korean side made on the same day a proposal concerning a matter not on the agenda, that at the time of the formal talks, song and dance groups be exchanged between the two sides and a "national holiday" be held.

It may be pointed out that to speak of sending a song and dance group at talks for the location of separated families is based on their underlying motive to use the talks for propaganda purposes.

Moreover, our side proposed that formal talks be held in the middle of December, but the North Korean side proposed the middle of January, apparently seeking to stretch out the talks and obtain an opportunity for propaganda domestically and internationally.

At the working level contacts on the 20th, South and North Korean Red Cross representatives reaffirmed some previously agreed-upon matters concerning the agenda and location for talks and decided upon five agenda items for the formal talks, beginning with item one, "Ascertaining the existence and addresses of families scattered through the South and North and providing notification." Discussion is expected to progress, and the eighth round of formal talks are expected to open in Seoul in the middle of next month or by early January at the latest. The North Korean side appears to be taking a flexible posture, at least for the present.

However, no one is yet prepared to judge when the South-North Red Cross talks will bear fruit or when the scattered and separated families will be able to meet again.

It cannot be said that the fundamental character of the North Korean communist organization, which has not given up its ambition of communizing [the whole country], is changing, despite the fact that it has agreed to the South-North talks. The North Korean side should give up its position of using the South-North Red Cross talks for political purposes as it has in the past, both for the sake of nurturing the present climate of the South-North dialogue, which has at last warmed up, and for the sake of solving the problem of the divided families, which is the earnest desire of the whole nation.

Chronology of South-North Red Cross Talks

12 August 1971. SKRC director, Ch'oe Tu-son, proposes South-North Red Cross talks to locate separated families.

20 August 1971. First South-North Red Cross contacts to locate separated families. Exchange of credentials.

20 September 1971. First preparatory South-North Red Cross talks to locate separated families (P'anmunjom).

16 October 1971. Third preparatory South-North Red Cross talks. Agreement to alternate formal talks between Seoul and Pyongyang.

5 June 1972. Thirteenth working level talks. Final agreement on agenda for formal talks.

11 August 1972. Twenty-third preparatory talks. Agreement on date, time, place and procedures for formal talks.

26 August 1972. Opening of Seoul-Pyongyang telephone link between SKRC and NKRC.

29 August - 2 September 1972. First formal talks (Pyongyang). Five-point memorandum of agreement exchanged.

12-16 September 1972. Second formal talks (Seoul). Memorandum of agreement exchanged.

11-13 July 1973. Seventh formal talks (Pyongyang). SKRC proposal to exchange grave visiting groups on Ch'usok holiday rejected by NKRC.

15 November 1973 - 29 May 1974. Seven liaison sessions to arrange eighth formal talks (P'anmunjom).

10 July 1974 - 29 April 1977. Twenty-two working level meetings to discuss resumption of formal talks.

12 August 1978. SKRC director Yi Ho proposes meeting of South and North Korean Red Cross directors.

8 September 1984. NKRC offers to provide flood relief goods.

14 September 1984. SKRC announces acceptance of flood relief goods.

18 September 1984. South and North Korean Red Cross working level contacts (P'anmunjom).

4 October 1984. SKRC letter to NKRC proposing October preparatory talks for Red Cross talks.

29 October 1984. NKRC proposes 20 November date for preparatory talks (P'anmunjom).

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SWISS DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang 29 March (KCNA)--A delegation of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by its Vice-Chairman Andreas Herezog, member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss Progressive Organisations and member of parliament, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane. It was met at the airport by Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for solidarity with the world people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2338 GMT 29 Mar 85 SK]

U.S. MILITARY AID--Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--TASS 29 March castigated U.S. Undersecretary of State Armacost for having ranted in his testimony as regards the military aid to South Korea and others in a hearing at a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee that the United States has "inváriably" supported its allies bordering on socialist and developing countries. He cited the U.S. military aid to South Korea as an instance, TASS noted, and said: It is widely known that South Korea is being used in perpetrating armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. TASS stressed Armacost himself said the U.S. "aid" helps the United States build military bases in other countries and use military establishments there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Apr 85 SK]

U.S. DEPLOYS F-16 BOMBERS--Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialist aggressors deployed some 50 F-16 fighter-bombers at the Kunsan base, North Cholla Province, according to the Japanese NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 1 April. Having turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base, the U.S. imperialists are running about recklessly in their preparations for a war of northward invasion, bringing new-type equipment continuously. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

MERGER OF DISSIDENT GROUPS--Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--The National Council for Democracy and Unification and the Council of Democratic Movement of the People, anti-fascist organisations of South Korea, held a meeting in Seoul on 29 March to be merged into one, according to the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO. The attendants at the meeting said that the aim of the merger of the two organisations was to readjust the ranks of broad democratic forces in keeping with the ardent desire of the people for democracy and declared the formation of the Federation of People's Movement for Democracy and Unification whose goal is to achieve democracy. Rev Mun Il-hwan was elected chairman of the organisation at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 4 Apr 85 SK]

STATEMENT BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS--Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--The South Korean Catholic Peasants Association and the General Federation of Christian Peasants' Associations on 29 March published a statement denouncing the pressure of the United States upon South Korea to open its door for the import of U.S. agricultural and livestock products, according to a report of the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO. "The renewed demand of the U.S. Government to liberalise the import of agricultural and livestock products is a grave threat to the existence of our peasants and the independence and self-sustenance of our nation," it said. It recalled that the South Korean puppets had precipitated the bankruptcy of agricultural production and poor farm houses by inducing over 350 kinds of foreign agricultural and livestock products worth dlr 9,000 million over the last 5 years. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 4 Apr 85 SK]

EXPORT PLAN TERMED FUTILE--Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan urged puppet officials to "promote a plan" for "nursing minor accessory parts export corporations," raising quite a fuss over this, according to a radio report from Seoul. This is a vain wriggle to get out of serious economic difficulties. The puppet clique had lost market for 159 kinds of commodities by July last year due to the restrictions on import by the United States, Japan, the European Community, etc. This resulted in a 13.5 percent decrease in export by 23 February entering this year below that in the comparable period last year while import was soaring to give a huge trade gap of dlr 500 million during January. "Nursing export corporations" is what the puppet clique invented to deliver themselves out of the bog, if but a little. But the attempt to bridge over the economic crisis while committing treacheries stands no chance of realisation. This will land the puppets in a greater quandary. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 5 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/334

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRE-ELECTION SURVEY OF CANDIDATES

District Competition Analyzed

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] In the general election on February 12, with a total of 440 candidates running in the 92 electoral districts nationwide, there will be an average competition of 2.4 to 1.

The Central Election Management Committee announced the results of all candidate registration, which ended at 5:00 in the afternoon on the 28th, and revealed that by party affiliation there are 92 from the Democratic Justice Party, 92 from the Democratic Korea Party, 71 from the Korea National Party, 93 from the New Korea Democratic Party, 18 from the New Socialist Party, 12 from the Civil Rights Party, 16 from the Laborers and Farmers Party, 13 from the New Democratic Party, and 29 independents.

Analysis shows that the competition rate for this election will be much lower than in the 11th general election--when 635 registered for an average competition rate of 3.45 to 1--because in most districts, it looks as though the election battle has been compressed into a three or four-man race due to the fact that those who have been freed from a ban on political activity will be running, and because independents have restrained themselves from unreasonable candidacies because of the sharp rise in the amount of the deposit required.

The Central Election Management Committee, accordingly, concluded recommending candidate numbers by district this evening, and from the 29th will begin the work of checking whether or not the candidates are qualified to participate in the election, relying on background investigations of the registered candidates.

Joint rallies in each of the electoral districts will begin on the 31st.

Along with this, this evening, the Central Election Management Committee, while perusing voter rolls and accepting appeals, began the work of printing ballots, drawing up election wall posters and official notices and sending them out.

While on the one hand, according to the results of candidate registration by district, the Tamyang-Koksong-Hwasun district in Chonnam has nine registered, showing the highest competition rate of 4.5 to 1, eight places, such as Uijong-bu-Tongduch'on and Pusan Tongnei, had only three candidates come forward, showing the lowest competition rate of 1.5 to 1.

Competition rates for cities and provinces are, in order: Cheju, with 6 running, shows an extremely high competition rate of 3 to 1; Chonnam, 61 (2.8 to 1); Seoul, 76 (2.7 to 1); Taegu, 15 (2.5 to 1); Kyongnam, 49 (2.5 to 1); Kyongbuk, 47 (2.4 to 1); Kangwon, 28 (2.3 to 1); Ch'ungnam, 37 (2.3 to 1); Kyonggi, 43 (2.2 to 1); Ch'ungbuk, 17 (2.1 to 1); Chonbuk, 25 (2.1 to 1), and Inch'on, 7 (1.8 to 1).

Meanwhile, today the Democratic Korea Party, the Korea National Party and the New Korea Democratic Party are each registering at the Central Election Management Committee the candidates on their national proportional representatives slates confirmed on the afternoon of the 28th. The Democratic Justice Party already finished registering its slate of 81 national proportional representative candidates on the 24th. Today the Democratic Korea Party registered 31 national proportional representative candidates, the National Korea Party, 25, and the New Korea Democratic Party, 30.

It has been revealed that today, the 29th, the number of all those eligible to participate in the 12th general election when the compilation of voter rolls has been completed is 23,935,163.

According to the figures of the Central Election Management Committee, among eligible voters, with 11,823,237 males and 12,111,926 females, there are 2,840,650 more than in the past 11th general election.

The percentage of the population eligible to vote in the election is 59.3 percent, 3.4 percent higher than the 55.0 percent of the population eligible to vote at the time of the previous election, the 11th.

The number of eligible voters by cities and provinces is as follows: Seoul, 5,941,135; Pusan, 2,094,251; Taegu, 1, 146,782; Inch'on, 810,109; Kyonggi, 2,783,330; Kangwon, 1,015,760; Ch'ungbuk, 1,716,171; Chonbuk, 1,296,330; Chonnam, 2,128,293; Kyongbuk, 1,863,987; Kyongnam, 2,091,058; and Cheju, 264,018.

Socio-economic Backgrounds Analyzed

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Hwang U-yon]

[Text] The 2.39 to 1 average electoral district competition rate for the 12th general election is the second lowest on record, just behind the 9th general election rate of 2.3 to 1 and much lower than the 5.2 to 1 that was the average competition rate from the establishment of the Constitution through the 11th election.

It is a great deal lower than the 3.45 to 1 competition rate at the time of the 11th election.

The immediate reason for such a drop in the competition rate is that candidates of each of the minor parties and independents have restrained themselves from appearing in races where they do not have much of a chance. This is pointed out as an extremely important feature of candidate registration this time.

In this general election, besides the four major parties--the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party, the Korea National Party and the New Korea Democratic Party--five minor parties have put forward 63 candidates (14.3 percent), showing a large shrinkage in the number of minor party candidates compared with the 11th election, when, besides the four major parties--the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party, the Korea National Party and the Civil Rights Party--eight minor parties put forward 180 candidates (29.8 percent).

Furthermore, independent candidates total only 29, which is 6.6 percent, a decline of 10.1 percent from the 11th election where they held 16.7 percent of the candidacies with 106.

As for why minor party candidates and independents have to this extent abandoned their challenge, the explanation is that it is because important personages from the past, thanks to the third stage of the lifting of the ban on political activities, are jumping into the political arena and that, with the entrance of the New Democratic Korea Party, almost all electoral districts are in reality compressed into a three or four-man race, so they have lost their will to enter the fray. Furthermore, as a result of observing the 11th National Assembly, they were aware of the extreme impotence of those of minor party or independent background. Another major factor was the disappearance of the possibility of looking forward to being as lucky as in the 11th election, when there were a lot of neglected districts.

As for independents, it is estimated that it is probably because there are too many restrictions in the current election laws, and the 15 million won deposit is not a light burden.

If we look at the average competition rate for different cities and provinces, the record shows that Cheju, which was the lowest in the 11th election at 3.1 to 1, is now the highest, though it has the same competition rate of 3.1 to 1. Seoul, which was the highest with 4.7 to 1, is now third with 2.7 to 1. Inch'on, which was third with 3.5 to 1, is now the lowest with 1.8 to 1.

A nationwide average competition rate of 2.39 to 1 means an average of five candidates running in each electoral district. There are no districts where the number of candidates is equal to the number to be elected, but there are eight places where only three people are running: Pusan Tongnae, Inch'on Chung-Nam, Uijongbu-Tongduch'on Yangju, Songt'an-P'yong'aek-Songan, Sokch'o-Yanggu-Inje-Kosong, Ch'onan-Asan, Kunsan-Okku, and Mokp'o-Muan-Sinan.

The place where the most candidates are running, Tamyang-Koksong-Hwasun, with nine people in the race for a competition rate of 4.5 to 1, is a hotly contested district, with candidates from all nine parties participating in this election: the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party, the Korean National Party, the New Korean Democratic Party, the New Socialist Party, the Civil Rights Party, the Laborers and Farmers Party, the Free Nationalist Party, and the New Democratic Party.

By occupation, politicians are the largest group among the candidates with 308 (70 percent), including 237 present and past legislators (180 current legislators and 57 former legislators). Business provides 21 (4.8 percent), agriculture, 17 (3.9 percent), and 11 (2.5 percent) are company employees.

There are seven (1.6 percent) educators, seven attorneys, and seven from the construction industry, six (1.4 percent) apiece from shipping companies and public corporations, five (1.1 percent) from industry, four (0.9 percent) from publishing, one (0.2 percent) physician, one apiece from mining, fisheries and religion, and of the remaining 21 (4.8 percent), 16 (3.6 percent) have no occupation.

By age, 247 (56.1 percent) are in their forties, 134 (31 percent) are in their fifties, 32 (7 percent) in their thirties, 24 (5.4 percent) in their sixties and three (0.7 percent) in their twenties. We can see that those in their forties and fifties make up the mainstream and that the number of new faces appearing on the scene has decreased. In terms of educational background, almost all, 411 (93.4 percent), have at least a bachelor's degree (nine have a doctorate), 16 (3.6 percent) attended college or university without graduating, 3 (0.7 percent) graduated from technical colleges, 7 (1.6 percent) graduated from high school, and 1 (0.2 percent) graduated from middle school. One graduated from primary school and 1 is self-educated.

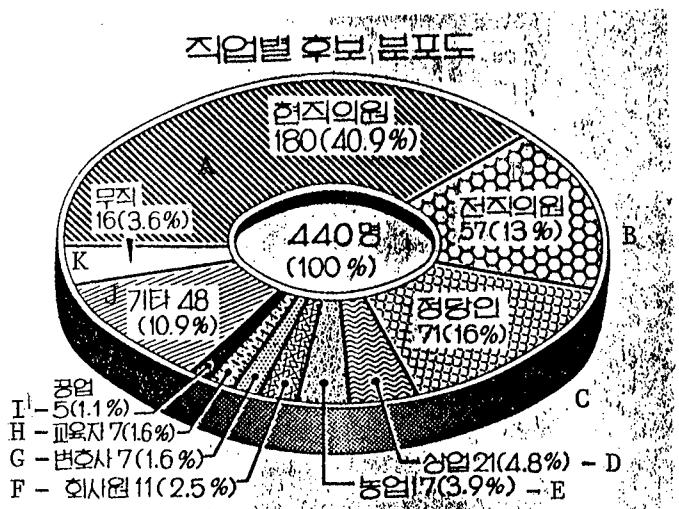
In this election the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party, the Korea National Party and the New Democratic Korea Party have put forward 92, 92, 71 and 93 candidates respectively. This can be seen as an indicator predicting that the forthcoming 12th National Assembly will go from the three-party system of the 11th National Assembly, with the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party, to operate as a four-party system with the addition of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Furthermore, with this low competition rate, the jump in the number of current and former legislators running and the rise in the candidates' age and educational background shows a trend toward a change from "contests of quantity" toward "contests of quality" and causes us to foresee in the future people more knowledgeable about politics coming forward to take charge of the political situation.

DISTRICT CANDIDACIES BY ELECTION

Election	No of legislators	No of candidates	Competition rate
Inaugural	200	948	4.7
2nd	210	2,209	10.5
3rd	203	1,207	5.9
4th	233	841	3.6
5th	233	1,563	6.7
6th	131	847	6.5
7th	131	702	5.4
8th	153	577	3.8
9th	146	339	2.3
10th	154	473	3.1
11th	184	635	3.5
12th	184	440	2.4
TOTAL	2,162	10,781	5.0

Chart of Occupational Distribution of the Candidates



A. Current legislators	180 (40.9 percent)
B. Former legislators	57 (13 percent)
C. Political party officials	71 (16 percent)
D. Businessmen	21 (4.8 percent)
E. Agriculture	17 (3.9 percent)
F. Company employees	11 (2.5 percent)
G. Attorneys	7 (1.6 percent)
H. Educators	7 (1.6 percent)
I. Industry	5 (1.1 percent)
J. Other	48 (10.9 percent)
K. Unemployed	16 (3.6 percent)

9953
CSO: 4107/091

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INTERVIEW WITH KIM DAE-JUNG PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR ROK

Tokyo SHAKAI SHIMPO in Japanese 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Interview with Kim Dae-jung, former ROK presidential candidate, by correspondent Nakada, in Washington, D.C., 21 January 1985]

[Text] On the evening of the 21st, Kim Dae-jung, former presidential candidate of the Republic of Korea, who is currently residing in a suburb of Washington, D.C., agreed to be interviewed by this paper before his return to Seoul on 9 February. As to why he is returning, he said: "There is a danger that the country will be pulled to both extremes if the present conditions in Korea continue. I am returning for the purpose of defending democracy in Korea." He went on to clarify his views as follows:

[Question] Why did you decide to return to your country after 2 years?

[Answer] Campaign activities are heating up in South Korea in preparation for the general parliamentary elections which are scheduled for February; however, the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which came to power through an illegal coup d'etat, is defying the democratization of South Korea with the undemocratic current election law in the upcoming election. If the present situation continues in South Korea, there is a danger that South Korea will be split between the extreme left and the extreme right. I am returning to defend democracy in Korea.

[Question] Haven't the South Korean authorities clearly indicated that they would arrest you if you return to the country?

Prepared To Be Arrested

[Answer] In the country, first of all, I am seeking a dialogue with President Chon, but if this desire of mine is rejected, in view of the present conditions, I am compelled to fight for true democracy in South Korea. On the attitude of the South Korean judicial authorities, so long as democracy is not restored to Korea, I know through my own experiences, that there is a danger that I will be arrested. But what I like to stress is that the general parliamentary elections are not my primary objective. The fact that I came to the United States was not entirely on my own volition. For the past 2 years, on the one hand, I have been providing moral support from the United States to my friends who were

engaged in a democratic movement in South Korea. On the other hand, I have concentrated on guiding the public opinion about South Korea in the right direction in the United States. In my 2-year sojourn in the United States, my objectives have been realized to some extent, I believe.

[Question] How will you deal with the South Korean Government after your return?

[Answer] Let me reiterate that my decision to return to the country comes from the urgency of the restoration of democracy to South Korea. There was a reason to believe that each time I announced my decision to return, the South Korean Government spread the word that I was stirring up the political instability for the occasion of the general elections; however, when I return, I will do my best to keep up a dialogue with President Chon Tu-hwan. If this is not accepted, he does not leave me any choice but to fight. This is my conviction as a politician. I want your closer attention to what I am about to say. As I have reiterated from time to time, the way to restore democracy in South Korea is not only relying thoroughly upon nonviolent means but also avoiding radicalization. I will pay closer attention lest the Chon Tu-hwan regime should label us as those "tolerating communism," "for violence," and "for anti-Americanism."

[Question] What is your present feeling toward the general elections?

[Answer] During my sojourn in the United States, the democratic forces in South Korea have gotten together in grand unity and created the Consultative Conference for the Promotion of Democracy (CCPD) on behalf of myself and Kim Young-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party. In the South Korean National Assembly elections, which are scheduled for 12 February, the new political party, the New Korea Democratic Party, which has been organized around the CCPD, will be supported.

[Question] You are scheduled to arrive at Narita Airport on the afternoon of 7 February and stay overnight in Japan. While you are in Japan, will you hold talks with the Japanese judicial authorities about the restoration of the original state of the so-called Kim Dae-jung kidnapping case?

Thanking the Party's Efforts

[Answer] I am staying at Narita for the purpose of making my plane connection. If I may summarize the Japanese Government's attitude toward the Kim Dae-jung case, it knows the truth; nevertheless, it completely lacks the desire to clarify the case. It may be said that it has gone as far as deliberately to lose the evidence despite the fact that it had the evidence. I do not know anything about what the Japanese judicial authorities will do.

[Question] At the Socialist Party convention, it was resolved that the Kim Dae-jung case be restored to the original status, and that your safety on the occasion of your return to the country be guaranteed. What is your thought about this?

[Answer] Once again I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Japanese people, particularly to the Socialist Party, for their concern and care in my case. I earnestly hope that the Japanese people will continue to give their strong support to the question of clarifying the kidnapping case and the question of human rights.

12474

CSO: 4105/150

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP STRUCTURE, LEADERSHIP, FACTIONS ANALYZED

Seoul SIN TONGA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 136-154

[Article by Yi Kyong-chae, reporter, Publication Bureau, the Tonga Ilbo: "A Complete Picture of the New Korean Democratic Party"]

[Text] The NKDP Which Has Created a Myth

The 12th general election created a myth of the NKDP. Breaking through the thick stratum of established parties only 25 days after its inauguration, the NKDP's enormous presence burst into view as the No 1 non-government party with its 67 seats in the National Assembly. As a basis for the creation of such a myth, rarely seen in the history of constitutional government, the political enthusiasm of the masses of the people may be cited above all. The enthusiasm for democratization which had been forcefully flowing only underground since the establishment of the fifth Republic has gushed out, one might say, above the ground through the outlet called the NKDP. Then, what are the exciting causes for the people to have selected the NKDP as a breakthrough outlet--the NKDP which is a conservative party, similar to the existing established parties such as the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the National Party [NP], in terms of its political ideas, and which is putting up such a platform or policy that is not ostensibly much different from that of any other party, including the advocacy of the direct election of president?

The people did so because of their skepticism about and reflex to those established parties which had a peaceful existence within the establishment, and of their fresh expectations toward an autogenous party. An autogenous party is a party which sets itself against the exogenous party which has been established as an agree-with-everybody type entity by the government party. The fact that the NKDP is an autogenous party may be attested by the process of its formation and its personnel constitution. In particular, given as a counter-evidence for its being an autogenous party is the fact that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, the two non-government party personages who, still placed under the political activity ban, have played the role of guardians for the inauguration of the new party as virtual "political godfathers." In this connection, the words of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung which are printed on the left and right sides of the title "the New Democratic Front," organ of the NKDP, symbolically express the guideline of the NKDP.

"I would not choose the road of dying forever in order to live temporarily. Although I may look like a man dying temporarily, I will choose the road of living forever." (Kim Yong-sam 4 October 1979, on the occasion of his expulsion from the National Assembly)

"The conscience that does not act is on the side of evil." (Kim Tae-chung, former presidential candidate of the New Democratic Party [NDP])

In order to find the real nature of "the wind" of the NKDP which has created a myth, this article will review the inception of the Council for Acceleration of Democratization [CAD] which is the root of the NKDP, the dynamic relationship between the embryonic development of the new party and the two non-government party personages, and the personnel constitution of the new party; and it will examine the future guidelines of the NKDP.

Inauguration of the CAD, the Root of the New Party

The embryonic development of the NKDP was already foreseen at the time when the CAD was founded on 18 May 1984. The inception of the CAD came on the first anniversary of the 23-day hunger strike launched by Kim Yong-sam, former president of the NDP, in calling for democratization. Mr Kim, who had been under house arrest at his residence at Sangdo-tong since 17 May 1980, went into a hunger siege demanding [the implementation of] his 5-point democratization plan. The five points were as follows: lifting the government control of the press, releasing political prisoners, reinstalling the dismissed personages, lifting the ban on political activities, and the direct election of the president.

When Kim reached the near death stage after gradually losing 14 kg weight, [the government] authorities compulsorily sent him to the Seoul University Hospital for a medical treatment. However, he desperately resisted and came to the point of just one step from death; then the political situation throughout the country suddenly began getting tense and voices were raised to call for convening a National Assembly session.

Prominent leaders of political and religious circles visited him, reminding him that his long hunger strike had given rise to the national awakening toward democratization as well as to international public opinion; they urged him to remain alive to launch the struggle for democratization. Thus Mr Kim suspended his hunger strike 23 days after launching.

Following the suspension of his hunger strike, an extraordinary National Assembly session was opened on 13 June. The 5-point democratization plan, whose [implementation] he demanded when he launched the hunger struggle, was deliberated at the session; and the government side came up with promises for continuous lifting of the ban [on political activities] and releasing political prisoners. The house arrest ended and guard posts around his residence were withdrawn. From then on, every Thursday, he went to the mountain together with those non-government party personages who were still under the political activity ban. The [weekly] gathering was called "the Democratic Mountaineering Club [DMC]."

The DMC was a social gathering of the old Sangdo-tong circles of those who were under the political activity ban centered around Kim Yong-sam. It was inaugurated on 9 June 1981. Mr Kim was elected an advisor; Yi Min-u chairman; and Ch'oe Hyong-tu and Kim Tong-yong vice-chairmen. It launched a democratization movement through mountaineering. In the main, it printed declarations [hand-bills] and distributed them. It expanded its local organizations. It established the following branches: the North Kyongsang Province Branch and branches at Pusan, Kwangju, Ch'ungh'on, P'ohang, T'aebeak, Sokch'o, Ch'ongju, Changhung, and Chinch'on.

However, there was a limit to [the democratization effort] as long as the DMC was the sole organization for that effort. It became necessary to have a national organization. An objective set for that was to form a pan-non-government-party organization, such as the National Federation [NF] which launched anti-establishment activities under the Yusin establishment. From the Tonggyo-tong (the Kim Tae-jung circles) side, Mr Kim Sang-hyon, emphasizing the need of uniting democratic forces, actively cooperated with Mr Kim Yong-sam. However, Mr Kim Sang-hyon pointed out that uniting with pure non-government party organizations might lessen the flexibility of action. His point was taken and it was decided on that only those democratic forces of political personages be included in the [proposed] council.

A grafting operation designed to join the two major "mountain ranges" of democratic forces of political personages, the "Sangdo-tong" and the "Tonggyo-tong" got under way.

On the side of the Tonggyo-tong circle, Kim Sang-hyon, Kim Nak-yong, and Pak Chong-ryul were positive [in their assertion], whereas those pure non-government party personages, including Pak Yong-nok, Kim Chong-wan, and Mun Ik-hwan who were originally from the politicians circle, were negative. The negativists contended that "there is a great deal of possibility for the democratization movement to be exploited for specific political purposes," whereas the participationists asserted that "the unity between the two Kims, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, would be the only key to the attainment of democratization in the light of their national and international influences." Pak Yong-nok and Kim Chong-hwan, in particular, contending that "there are fears that Kim Tae-chung's intentions may be distorted," did not join the CAD through to the end. However, Kim Sang-hyon evolved a participation theory by saying that "although I have never received instructions directly from Mr Kim Tae-chung, I know his intentions. When he returns home, I will take full responsibility for consequences."

The two sides, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tong-yong, Ch'oe Hyong-u, and Kim Myong-yun (these are all Sangdo-tong) [on one hand], and Kim Sang-hyon, Ye Ch'un-ho, Pak Yong-nok, and Kim Nok-yong [on the other], held an eight man talk. They elected Kim Tae-chung an advisor; Kim Yong-sam a co-chairman; and Kim Sang-hyon to serve as a co-chairman until Kim Tae-chung repatriates. Thus the CAD came to be inaugurated.

The Joint Work of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Sang-hyon

The CAD held a meeting of promoters at the Diplomatic Club on 18 May 1984, adopted a declaration of struggle for democratization, and thus formally announced its inauguration. That day was the first anniversary of Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike and the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju incident.

In its "declaration of struggle for democratization" proclaimed on the occasion of inauguration of that day, the CAD revealed that "we declare that it is an absolute mission of every member of our nation to materialize democracy in this land, and that democracy can be attained only through the struggle of the whole nation." The declaration then went on to say: "we confirm together with the nation that the failure in progressing to democracy the 26 October incident, which took place as an expression of the entire masses' protest against the Yusin dictatorship and their enthusiasm, was caused by the 12 December incident, 17 May extraordinary martial law measures, and the Kwangju incident, and that that failure was a disgrace in the history of our nation which effected the deprivation of justice and legitimacy."

Then it continued to point out: "The anti-democratic and anti-masses attributes of the incumbent regime have been driving our society into a hell and despair by leading to, above all, the Uiryeong incident in which the innocent people were massacred by policemen, and the suspicious death of compulsorily drafted students, then to the following unprecedented economic scandals: the Madam Chang incident, the Myongsong incident, the Yongdong Development incident, and the Sambo Securities incident." Then it denounced "the incumbent regime" that it "is contriving to bring about the division of the nation by mobilizing some press organs to make them concoct plots against and slander the righteous students and workers and those organizations which are working for those on whom pains were inflicted."

Furthermore, it pointed out that "the incumbent regime has been persecuting and plundering the absolute majority of the nation only for the benefit of a small number of the corrupt, privileged class people." Then it declared that "we are inaugurating the CAD as we pass judgment [on the situation] that democratization cannot be delayed any longer for the cause of establishing a democratic government under which the pride and self-respect of our nation may be restored, the military dictatorship that hampers the dignity of the state may be liquidated, the nation may select its own government, and the citizens' participation may be guaranteed." The declaration set forth the following 8-point resolution for struggle:

- (1) On the basis of the historical experience which shows that soldiers' involvement in politics makes the democratic constitutional government draw back and brings about disaster in the society of the nation and uneasiness in security, we assert that soldiers should return to their sacred duty of national defense which is their innate mission; and we will struggle to realize the citizens' democracy.
- (2) We believe that democracy can be realized only when the people are able to select their own government and decide its form. We will struggle to reform or abolish all the current system-oriented mechanisms and restrictions which are blocking the road to democracy.

(3) Unless the standardized political system and anti-democratic laws, including the electoral system designed to sustain the incumbent regime, are not reformed in a democracy-oriented way, an election will be nothing but a pro forma act. We will struggle to guarantee the people's political rights.

(4) Expressing our respect to the democratization movement being launched by schools and youth circles and to those who were victimized in the process of that movement, we will take over their burdens of pains and agony and carry on struggle in order to share with them in their patriotic loyalty.

(5) We actively support the movement to guarantee the basic human rights and the right to life of workers, peasants, and the lower middle class people in urban areas; we partake of hardships of those strata who have been alienated politically and economically and of pains of those professors, men of the press, and workers who have been expelled; and we will struggle jointly with them.

(6) We will struggle: to effect the removal of political activity ban for all the 99 persons placed under it and the reinstatement of their rights; and to guarantee an early repatriation of Mr Kim Tae-chung and his freedom of political activity.

(7) We believe in justice without feeling any disgrace in the light of history. We will launch the struggle by means of the peaceful method of non-violent resistance on the basis of human conscience.

(8) We will have dialogue with anyone or join hands with any groups or individuals, if it is for the cause of democratization.

We attribute the glory of democracy that has been won in the long run to [our] history and nation. We will struggle by launching [all our] activities, on the basis of devotion, with all hardships and sacrifices.

A Brief History of the CAD

The CAD was inaugurated and a declaration was announced. (18 May 1984)

A statement entitled "On the occasion of the inauguration of the CAD" was issued; the appointment of operation committee members--first group--was made public. (14 June)

A statement regarding the incidents of authority-oriented illegal accumulation of wealth was issued. (4 July)

A statement was issued regarding the incident of the CAD office (illegal removal of articles of furniture and telephones after entering the contract); an emergency operation subcommittee held a meeting to deal with the office problem. (6 July)

An AP article "the CAD under oppression" was made public; a public notice was put up giving a summary of the incident of the CAD furniture. (14 July)

A constitution day statement and the statement regarding the establishment of a special committee for a study of democratic constitution [were issued].
(17 July)

A statement was issued regarding the [incident] in which an action had been taken to obstruct the [convention] attendance of those personages who were invited to the nominating convention of the presidential candidates of the Democratic Party of the United States. (18 July)

A statement was issued regarding the illegal hauling of acting co-chairman Kim Sang-hyon and others. (10 August)

A statement was made at the press conference held to mark the 39th August 15th.

"Stop immediately the anti-national visit to Japan"--a press conference was held with regard to President Chon's visit to Japan. (6 September)

Mimeographed [handbills] were made public regarding Mr Kim Tae-chung who was scheduled to repatriate from the United States. (12 September)

A statement was issued regarding the CAD's position with regard to the repatriation of Advisor Kim Tae-chung. (17 September)

A statement was issued regarding the incidents: of terrorism against Rev Pak Hyong-kyu and of the Seoul University cell and the siege situation. (5 October)

A statement was issued calling for immediate abolition of the Law of Political Climate Reform. (10 October)

The content of proceedings of the 19th meeting of the operations subcommittee held to discuss the decision on 17 posts, changes in the operations subcommittee, and the office eviction suit was made public. (22 October)

"We denounce the resumption of police action in schools"--the standing operations committee issued a statement. (25 October)

"Abolish the Special Measures Law of Political Climate Reform and remove entirely the ban [on political activities]"--a statement was issued. (14 November)

"On the occasion of the siege situation at the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] Headquarters caused by students"--a statement was issued by the extraordinary standing operations committee. (15 November)

"Abolish political restrictions imposed on democratic personages"--a statement was issued. (30 November)

A meeting of those who were removed--the 3rd lift--from the ban on political activities adopted a resolution. (3 December)

"Regarding the incident of taxi driver Pak Chong-man who burnt himself to death"--a statement was issued. (5 December)

The intention to take part in the election was revealed at a press conference: "We will launch the election struggle to put an end to military dictatorship." (11 December)

A statement of the standing operations committee set forth the principle of inaugurating a united new party. (12 December)

A statement was issued regarding the [incident] of hauling National Assemblymen Kim Hyong-kyu and Hong Sa-tok that took place after they joined the CAD. (20 December)

The CAD's stand regarding the general election was announced. (28 December)

"Let us set forth [this year] as a year of great victory in the struggle for democratization"--Chairman Kim Yong-sam held a press conference. (5 January 1985)

Collision Caused Because of the Trouble in Occupying the Office

Although the main stream of those personages who joined the CAD was those politicians who were members of the NDP in the past, those of the former pro-government party force also joined the CAD. For example, Kim Ch'ang-kun, Pak Ch'an-chong, and Kim Su were members of the Republican Party; and Cho Hong-rae was a member of the Yujonghoe or Yusin Government Club. It was Kim Yong-sam's contention that the past affiliation does not matter whereas the present intention for democratization does matter importantly.

Independent National Assemblyman Hwang Myong-su was the only incumbent national assemblyman who joined the CAD. Also joined was a national assemblyman of the DKP who later withdrew from the party; and non-affiliated National Assemblyman Kim Kil-chun also joined the CAD.

As mentioned above, those who joined the CAD were either those who were politicians before or those who wished to become politicians. Therefore, the CAD has been provided with those attributes with which it may be turned into a political party at any moment as soon as conditions requiring it come about. Although it has not set forth any convention or regulations, it has established organizations and set forth policies whenever necessities arose. Not only the chairman group but also the operations committee (the operations subcommittee and later including the standing operations committee) set forth major policies; special organizations established include the following four special committees: the special committee for a study of the constitution; the special committee on the unification and security; the special committee for the protection of human rights; and the special committee on [the affairs of] workers, peasants, and fishermen. Also established are the office of planning and coordination and other executive positions.

The CAD established branches in every province, expanding its local organizations, issued statements regarding political irregularities of various sorts and ideals of democratization, held press conferences, and thereby launched the movement for democratization. However, it was not reported by the domestic

press; so the movement did not go beyond the limit of declarations. It was made available only to a very limited number of people who were able to get foreign dispatch reports or mimeographed handbills the CAD put out.

Furthermore, after the CAD rented an office in the building located at 45-1, Kwanch'ol-tong, Chongno-ku, the building owner cancelled his rental agreement and refused to let the CAD move into the office. Thus on 13 July when the CAD tried to move its furniture into the office, there was a collision between the CAD and the owner of the building; and, in the long run, even the police was mobilized [to deal with the situation].

Under such pressures of various sorts, the CAD launched activities of over 50 instances of issuing statements or of holding press conferences until 5 January this year. (See separate table "The Footprints of the CAD")

Meanwhile, major organizations and structures of the CAD are as follows:

Members of the operations committee: Kim Yong-sam, Kim Sang-hyon, Kim Tong-yong, Kim Nok-yong, Kim Myong-yun, Kim Yun-sik, Pak Song-ch'ol, Pak Chong-ryul, Yong Nam-chin, Yun Hyok-p'yo, Yi Min-u, Cho Yong-ha, Ch'oe Hyong-u, Hong Yong-ki, Kim Tok-yong, Kim Chong-su, Kim Ch'ang-kun, Kim Ch'ung-sop, Mun Pu-sik, Pak Ch'an-chong, Son Chu-hang, Cho Sun-hyong, Hwang Myong-su, An P'il-su (these are the standing committee members), then Kim Ch'ol, Myong Hwa-sop, Sin Ki-ha, Kim Ok-tu, Yi Hyop, and Ch'oe Ki-son.

Spokesman: Yi Hyop: deputy spokesman: Ch'oe Ki-son

Head, office of planning and coordination: Kim Tok-yong

Chairman, special committee for a study of the constitution: Kim Myong-yun

Chairman, special committee on the unification and security: Pak Song-ch'ol

Chairman, special committee on the protection of human rights: Pak Ch'an-chong

Chairman, special committee on [the affairs of] workers, peasants, and fishermen: Kim Ch'ung-sop.

Executive department: head, the department of general affairs: Kim Yong-hak; head, the No 1 department of organization: Pak Hui-pu; head, the No 2 department of organization: Yi Chae-kol; head, the department of public relations: Yi Pyong-tae; head, the department of human rights: Ch'a Sang-hwan; head, the department of training: Chi Il-ung; head, the department of external relations: Kwon Hyok-ch'ung; head, the department of culture: Ku Chae-ch'un; head, the department of investigation: Yi Chin-t'ak; head, the department of labor: Yu Yong-pong; head, the department of peasants and fishermen: Chong Kyun-hwan; head, the department of industry: Yi Song-ch'un; head, the department of publication: Ko Su-mun; head, the department of international affairs: Yim Kwang-sun; head, the No 1 department of youth: Ham Yun-sik; head, the No 2 department of youth: Pak Sang-su; and head, the department of women: Chong Son-sik.

Taking Part in the General Election for the Democratization Struggle

The political situation got hectic around the time when the "November 30th" third lift of the [political activity] ban. In an effort to form a new party,

active contacts began between major leaders of the CAD and those personages who had been removed from the ban on political activities and who had not joined the CAD yet. On the side of those who had not joined the CAD, Yi Ch'ol-sung, member of the supreme representative committee of the former NDP, Sin To-hwan, Yi Ch'ung-hwan, Kim Chae-kwang, Yi Ki-t'ae, and Kim Su-han took the lead in devising a plan for organizing a united non-government party which would unite all the non-government party circles; and they came to appeal to the CAD side to make a decision on that matter. On the CAD side, too, Kim Sang-hyon, Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Ch'oe Hyong-u, and Kim Tong-yong led others in coordinating varying views and thereby trying to decide the CAD's stand on that matter.

It became imperative [for them] to make a choice on whether or not they take part in the forthcoming 12th general election.

At noon on 7 December, a plenary session of the operations committee of the CAD was held on the third floor of the H restaurant in Seoul. It was a meeting convened to discuss the issues concerning the 12th general election and the proposed joining in the new party. Co-chairman Kim Yong-sam, acting co-chairman Kim Sang-hyon, Kim Myong-yun, Kim Yun-sik, Kim Ch'ang-kun, Yun Hyok-p'yo, Pak Song-ch'ol, Hong Yong-ki, and Kim Tok-yong--nine persons who had been still under the political activity ban--also attended the meeting of that day. At the meeting, co-chairman Kim Yong-sam declared in his speech: "A government which imposes restriction of political activities even on a single person who is seeking democratization cannot be called a democratic government." Then he demanded the abolition of the Law of Political Climate Reform. Kim Myong-yun, representing those who were still under the political activity ban, asked a searching question: "Is there any country in the world where there is a law enacted to govern only 15 persons under it?" He then denounced [the law] by contending that "the reason that [the government] is not removing the political activity ban entirely is in its strategy for dividing the democratic force." Following such principle-oriented remarks regarding the unfinished removal of the ban, the meeting had a discussion on whether or not CAD join the new party. Not a small number of attendants were opposed to taking part in the general election, but those who supported the participation in the general election got the majority.

Opposition to participation in the general election was based on the following points: first, the participation itself in a formal election designed to provide legitimacy to the fifth Republic is tantamount to the recognition of the [incumbent] establishment; and second, in case when [we] suffer a crushing defeat because of election irregularities plotted cunningly at the source under the current electoral system, there are fears of erroneously regarding the defeat as the inferiority of the democratization forces.

However, Chairman Kim Yong-sam and acting chairman Kim Sang-hyon strongly insisted on the participation in the general election. They pointed out that even if the CAD decides to boycott the general election, it would be impossible, under today's situation of the press, to launch an effective boycott campaign; and it would simply carry a declaration-like significance of "a general election boycott." They thus asserted, on the contrary, that it is imperative to put up a positive confrontation in the name of "the democratization struggle through the general election."

[His points] were, above all, that the joint speech meetings--when utilized in the general election--and the mass communications--when put to practical use--may work as realistic weapons, and that [the participation] may come in effect to establishing a strong bridgehead within the sphere of the incumbent establishment. [His] strategy was that, regardless of the number, even if it is small, of successful candidates in the unjust election controlled by the government authorities, [the participation] would make it possible to expose to the nation the illegitimacy and corruption of the [incumbent] regime, to awaken the democratic consciousness in the minds of the masses of the people, and thereby to shake up the political power structure.

After a heated 2-and a half hour discussion, the plenary session of the operations committee of the CAD entrusted Co-chairman Kim Yong-sam and acting Co-chairman Kim Sang-hyon with the matter concerning the future policy of the CAD; and it adopted a resolution on the continuance of the CAD and the continuation of democratization struggle.

Entrusted with the matter concerning the future policy of the CAD, the chairman group began to contact widely with elders in the non-government party forces. In particular, its meeting with Yi Ch'ol-sung, member of the representative committee of the former NDP, who was representing the non-CAD force made a turning point for inaugurating a new party.

Co-chairman Kim Yong-sam met Mr Yi, who visited Kim at his residence in Sangdottong, in the morning on 8 December. A joint statement was issued after the meeting to the effect that "the two men commonly felt it imperative to inaugurate a brand new party which the nation wants and to render support to building up the strong points of democracy." Mr Kim added to the statement and said: "Although I am fettered and not engaged in politics, the nation is thirsty for an election. The coming general election is nothing but formality; but I cannot be indifferent to it. I will do everything I can if it is for the cause of democracy in the ROK."

Then, on 11 December, in a joint press conference, in which Advisor Kim Tae-chung, Co-chairman Kim Yong-sam, and acting Co-chairman Kim Sang-hyon took part, "the launching of election struggle" was declared in the name of the three persons, who announced the participation in the general election and in the new party. The full text of the press conference [declaration] is as follows:

"An election in the democratic government is a sacred ceremony in which the people confirm their sovereignty and exercise their sovereign right. However, where democracy has not settled down yet or democracy has been trampled down, an election is an action of formality which works as a 'bridesmaid' mechanism designed to rationalize dictatorship.

"In order for the general election in our country to take its original true meaning, it is imperative that the restriction on political activities, including those imposed on Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, be removed completely so that the people's selection of their representatives may be guaranteed, and that the undemocratic and irrational entities of the electoral system itself must be reformed by abolishing the undemocratic method of election, in

which the No 1 party takes two thirds of the seats provided by the proportional representation system, by eliminating restrictions on campaign speech meetings of individual [candidates] or of political parties, and by removing the system-oriented real restrictions through which political authorities can hold sway over the success or failure of specific personages in the election.

"Furthermore, it is imperative that each party's selection of candidates be made by its own resources, that those conditions and opportunities with which everyone may take part in the election on an equal basis be guaranteed, that the period of electoral campaign be guaranteed equally for every candidate, and that sufficient freedom of speech be provided and guaranteed so that the people may be able to make concrete judgments and selections. Scheduling the election in the coldest period of February is intended to exclude the people's participation in the election. If the incumbent regime wants to hold a true election in a democratic way, it is requested that the regime guarantee those conditions cited above before anything else.

"A general election that is held without the fulfillment of those requirements of the general election would come in effect to lead to a continued denial of the righteousness and legitimacy of the incumbent regime. [Thus] an urge is strongly arising in the democratic camp that the coming general election should be boycotted.

"We have decided to continue to maintain, expand, and strengthen the CAD as an organization of democratization movement and, while doing so, to launch the election struggle as part of acceleration of democratization. Our election struggle will be centered around the struggle against the DJP.

"On the basis of these viewpoints, the CAD declares a positive confrontation in the coming election struggle. With a strong resolution for the struggle for democratization, the CAD is appealing for active responses from the nation.

"When a democratic party, which has such resources as the nation might regard as self-sufficient for acceleration of democratization, the CAD would render its whole-hearted support and assistance to it."

In order to do so, the CAD will set forth principles and requirements for those CAD persons, who are to push the work of inaugurating a party, to go by and will watch progress in the work. Furthermore, the CAD will establish a special committee for general election countermeasures, which is designed to plan and implement the work of democratization, to cope with the situation.

Such a declaration of the CAD on the participation in the general election proclaimed a struggle within the political sphere [while launching] a struggle outside the political sphere. Of course, it dealt with the election law and the political party law in regard to the schedule of the general election and demanded the complete removal of the political activity ban. However, the CAD has dropped the idea of launching an extreme struggle of boycotting the general election. In other words, the CAD has shown its stand toward securing National Assembly seats in order to build a bridgehead in the National Assembly not only by joining a single new party but also by actively supporting the candidates of the new party.

As for the characteristics of the new party set forth by the CAD, the new party the CAD wants: should be led by the democratic force which includes those personages who were placed under the political activity ban; should be such a party in which all the democratic personages are united and launch a clear-cut democratic struggle; and should be such a party which would treasure the struggle of democratic forces and carry on the spirit of that struggle, and which would represent and intensify the solidarity for the democratization struggle with the sphere of the movement for democratic unification, including workers, peasants, youth, students, men of religion, and intellectuals.

Dynamics Governing Mr Kim Tae-chung and the New Party

That day's press conference, which was held by Co-chairman Kim Yong-sam, and in which he announced the CAD's participation in the general election, was the first press conference he had ever held with the reporters of domestic press circles since the 17 May 1980 incident. The voice of Mr Kim, who had a little grey hair and a still child-like countenance, while reading the declaration of the press conference, sounded more enthusiastic than the content of the declaration.

In an exclusive interview held with the author of this article after the press conference, Kim Yong-sam emphatically said that "although I had once an ambition to become president, I have now given up everything but my greatest target of fighting against injustice for the cause of justice, and of giving to the nation the hope for democracy--nothing but democracy."

The declaration of the joint press conference, in which the CAD's participation in the general election was announced, was announced jointly in the names of Co-chairman Kim Yong-sam, acting Co-chairman Kim Sang-hyon, and also Advisor Kim Tae-chung. In terms of the logic that governed the situation, one should read the situation to the effect that Mr Kim Tae-chung, too, had naturally supported [CAD] joining the new party; and, in reality, most of the persons of his lineage, including Mr Kim Sang-hyon, joined the new party. However, Mr Kim has never announced in public his joining in the NDP by himself. At the campaign speech rally of the joint Chongno- and Chung-ku, Chong Tae-ch'ol, a candidate of the DKP, said to Mr Yi Min-u of the NKDP: "Has Mr Kim Tae-chung ever declared that he would join the NDP? In reality, he is supporting us."

Commenting on such a verbal war, Yi Chong-ch'an, candidate of the DJP, sneered at [the remarks] by saying that "you may take even legal proceedings for confirming your own child." His remark is worthy of putting to the test.

After repatriating on 8 February, Mr Kim Tae-chung, in a telephone interview, replied to a question "Which do you think is telling the truth, the DKP or the NDP--candidates of both parties are respectively contending that you are supporting their party?" simply as follows: "I am thankful for the NDP's party-wide welcome given to me when I returned home recently. I highly praise the will of democratization expressed by the NDP. I know of the fact that there are some persons who have intentions for democratization also in the DKP." Such a reply of his meant that he would not support or be directly involved in any specific party but would rather launch a wider and high dimensional movement for democratization.

The content of the press interview held for foreign reporters aboard the plane when he was repatriating made this matter more clear.

"In the ROK, the [February] 12th general election is waiting for [me]. Some observers say that I would play a hasty role in this election, but my repatriation is not intended for anything shortsighted or restricted like that. It is true that I want the power of supporting the democratic force be expanded in the general election. However, what I want most is that those politicians who are seeking democracy in the ROK will form a single party.

"And, on the other hand, I hope that students, workers, intellectuals, and church circles--the non-political force--will form a united organization and build a bridge between the political force and theirs."

Although he is avoiding direct involvement in parties, it seems that his expectation for the general election is not small. His answer to a question regarding the relationship between the results of the general election and the peaceful transfer of power that is scheduled to take place in 1988 was as follows:

"The movements of non-government parties whose prime force is the NKDP will bring about a dramatic event which is not expected even by the government. The majority may not be won, but a strong bridgehead will be built in the National Assembly."

The fact that he knows of the importance of the coming general election in connection with the 1988 olympics seems to have become clear in the light of his timing of repatriation and the process of repatriation. And this has provided counterevidence to attest that the tightrope walk staged between the ROK and the United States or between the United States and Mr Kim did have something to do with the general election.

When he revealed his intention for repatriation at the end of December 1984, an authority of the Ministry of Justice said that he would be placed in confinement again as soon as he comes back home on the grounds that he was sentenced to death on charges of plotting internal disturbances, was commuted to a life prison term, and, while serving the term, was given a suspension of execution of penalty because of the necessity of hospital treatment, and then went to the United States.

While a behind-the-scene negotiation was going on between the governments of the ROK and the United States, Mr Kim expressed his intention of repatriating on 8 February this year. Then, the government proposed to Mr Kim that if he repatriates around May after the general election is over, he would not be placed in confinement; but he dared to repatriate any way, it is reported. It is crystal clear that his repatriation that came 4 days before the general election date boosted the enthusiasm of the NKDP. The CAD, separately from others, made preparations to welcome him in establishing a welcoming committee headed by Co-chairman Kim Yong-sam, whereas the NDP made its own preparations for welcoming and combined his repatriation with the boom of the NKDP. Candidates held fast to that cause or distributed pamphlets at their campaign speech rallies to boost enthusiasm.

At 11:39 a.m. on 8 February, he returned home accompanied by his wife Yi Hui-ho, arriving at the Kimpo Airport. At that time, over 30,000 people of non-government party circles, including members of the NKDP, gathered along the roads leading to the airport. However, they were thoroughly separated from the general public and the reporters group by over 7,000 policemen deployed there as a precaution.

Chairman Kim Yong-sam of the CAD was coming out of his residence when [the police] stopped him. Yi Min-u, president of the NDP, and his party could come to the airport's special guest room but failed to meet [Kim Tae-chung]. Separated from those Americans who had accompanied him and the reporters, [Kim Tae-chung] was moved, by a car provided by the government authority, to his residence at Tonggyo-tong and was placed under house arrest. Thus he failed to read to the public his repatriation statement that was prepared in advance. A gist of the statement is as follows:

"I and my wife have come home today."

"We thank you for your encouragement given us all the way up to today. Giving up our life in the United States, which guaranteed freedom and safety but could not give us true happiness, we now have returned to be by your side where manifold hardships are awaiting us but the worthy momentum of true life can be provided to us."

"Cooperating with those democratic leaders and democratic people in the non-government party circles, we will, from now on, render our best service we can to our people."

"We hope that the rehabilitation of democracy in this country will be attained through dialogues and order for the common cause of our people and the government."

Ultra-Emergency for the DKP Because of the New Party Promotion

The CAD's decision on the participation in the new party greatly boosted the wind of a new party. In particular, 10 members of the DKP, including Kim Hyon-kyu, chairman of the policy committee, withdrew in a group from the party and joined the new party. Thus the influence of the new party was heightened, whereas there came even a second or third withdrawal move within the DKP and even the signs of uniting with the emerging non-government party. That was a red signal to the NKP, an established party. Such a situation was not expected even by the government party either.

The government party, as far as it was concerned, expected that a new party would take the position of a third party or a fourth party under the existing system of one and two parties. And, thus, it seemed that the government party had such a scheme of fundamental politics under such a multi-party system as this. Only with such a system, as its strategy goes, in compliance with the formulas of "the government party one and non-government parties two" in the urban region and "the government party one and non-government parties three," non-government parties would compete for one seat and the remaining one seat would be taken by the DJP by an ample margin, it seems.

Therefore, it might have been necessary to launch a fire extinguishing operation because the joining in the new party of some national assemblymen of the DKP might cause the polarization between the government and non-government parties along with the loss of the existing balance [of power]. After National Assemblymen Kim Hyon-kyu and Hong Sa-tok, who had joined the new party, were hauled off all of a sudden, the unrest in the DKP subsided and the spirit of the new party also was held down. All this, too, it is surmised, might have been caused by some invisible "external wind."

While such an external wind was blowing, the emerging party began in earnest its preparations for inauguration. Above all, it was decided that a business representative organization, which consists of a total of 12 men--6 from the CAD side and 6 from the non-CAD side--be established. Members of that organization included Yi Min-u, Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Ch'oe Hyong-u, Kim Tong-yong, and Pak Chong-ryul from the CAD side and Sin To-hwan, Yi Ki-t'ae, Song Won-yong, Kim Su-han, No Sung-hwan, and Pak Yong-man from the "coalition" side.

The 12-man business committee began its work of preparation for inauguration on the 15th [of January]. However, it felt considerable labor pains because of the conflicts between the interests of the lineages concerned and [the difficulty] in setting forth the leadership system of the party and in selecting promoters.

At 10 am on 20 January, 115 promoters--out of a total of 121 promoters--gathered at the Hungsadan Auditorium in Tongsung-tong, Seoul and held an inauguration convention of promoters of the NKDP (a tentative name). The promoters elected Yi Min-u, former vice-speaker of the National Assembly, chairman of the committee for the preparations for inauguration and Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Yi Ki-t'ae, Kim Su-han, No Yong-hwan, and Pak Yong-man, vice-chairmen.

The promoters adopted the following statement of promotion:

"For farsighted policies of the state, we declare clearly that any vicious cycle of politics should not be allowed to take place for the sake of any cause or in any form whatsoever. Building up a free democratic society is the only way of overcoming the national crisis and of reviving the creative resources and vitality of the people. We have agreed to establish a true government 'inquiring of the people' on this land in inaugurating a democratic party of all democratic personages of the non-government party circles in compliance with the wishes of the people. We have now come to an agreement to inaugurate a spontaneously emerging and self-controlling democratic party brought up by the hands of the people who are united for the cause of participation. Let us unite under the banner of the NKDP in order to attain without fail the rehabilitation of democracy and the peaceful transfer of power!"

The convention of that day adopted the following five-point resolution: that the Law of Political Climate Reform be abolished and the ban on political activities placed on personages, including Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, be lifted completely; the early general election be cancelled and the date of election be postponed; we, as a spontaneously emerging democratic party, will

concentrate all our efforts in reforming the system and uniting the strength of the people for the cause of peaceful transfer of power; and we will put forth every ounce of our energies to score a great victory of democracy in the coming general election in order to effect the rehabilitation of democracy.

The following is a list of the promoters:

Yi Min-u, Pak Chong-ryul, Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Ch'oe Hyong-u, Kim Tong-yong, Sin To-hwan, Song Won-yong, No Sung-hwan, Yi Ki-t'ae, Kim Su-han, Pak Yong-man, Kwon O-t'ae, Kim Kil-chun, Kim Sang-chin, Kim Sang-hum, Kim Chae-kwang, Kim Su, Kim Chong-su, Kim Chong-tu, Kim Ok-son, Kim Ch'an-u, Kim Han-su, Kim Hyon-kyu, Kim Hyon-su, Kim Hyong-kwang, Mun Pu-sik, Pak Kwan-yong, Pak Ch'an-chong, Pak Han-sang, So Sok-chae, Son Chong-hyok, Son Chu-hang, Sin Sun-pom, Om Yong-tal, Yu Kap-chong, Yu Che-yon, Yi Sang-ton, Yi U-t'ae, Yi Chong-pin, Yi Ch'ol-sung, Yi Ch'ung-hwan, Yi T'ae-ton, Yi T'ae-hui, Chong Chin-hwa, Chong Hae-ryong, Cho Kyu-won, Cho Sun-hyong, Cho Hong-rae, Ch'oe Su-hwan, Ho Kyong-man, Kwang Myong-su, Hwang Han-su, Hong Sa-tok, Han Kon-su, Kim Sun-kyu, Kang Sam-chae, Kwon Ki-sul, Kwon No-kap, Kwon Hyok-ch'ung, Kim Ki-su, Kim Pyong-su, Kim Tok-su, Kim Tong-kyu, Kim Pong-cho, Kim Yang-ki, Kim Chae-yun, Kim Chong-sin, Kim Ch'ol-pae, Kim T'ae-ryong, Kim Hyong-kyong, Kim Hyong-chung, Kim Hong-p'il, Myong Chong-su, Pak Tuk-sun, Pak Sil, Pak Hui-pu, Pon Hyong-sik, Paek Yong-ki, Pok Chin-p'ung, Song Chong-sop, Sin Kyong-sol, Sin Ki-ha, Sin Pyong-ryol, Sin Min-son, Song Hyo-ik, An Tong-son, O Sung-yop, Yu Song-hwan, Yun Ch'ol-ha, Yi Kil-pom, Yi Chae-ok, Yi Sang-ok, Yi Yong-ku, Yi Kun-su, Yi Hyop, Im Ch'a-mun, Chang Ki-on, Chang Won-chun, Chong Tong-hun, Chong Song-chin, Cho Kyu-pom, Chi Il-ung, Ch'oe Kuk, Ch'oe In-yong, Ch'oe Hun, Han Sok-pong, Han Yong-ae, Ham Ki-hwan, Hong Sun-won, Kim Chong-sun, Pak Chong-t'ae, Song Ki-t'ae, Yi Won-pae, Kim Chong-il, O Kyong-sop, An Chong-chun, O Sok-po, Yi Ch'ol-hui. (No order.)

A System in Which "Single" and "Group" Are Blended

On 18 January 1985, 49 days after the third lifting of the political activity ban, the NKDP formally set its sail. The inauguration convention, which was held at the Ambassador Hotel in Seoul, and which was attended by 532 delegates, elected Yi Min-u, chairman of the preparation committee for inauguration, president and Kim Nok-yong, Yi Ki-t'ae, Cho Yon-ha, Kim Su-han, and No Sung-hwan, vice presidents (five persons). Song Won-yong was elected chairman of the convention and Myong Hwa-sop and Ch'oe Kuk vice-chairmen.

The convention adopted the party constitution that included the following provisions: that [the party] shall be organized on the basis of the leadership system that combined the "group" and "single" together, that the party shall be operated by the council system of a group of presidents, and that the party system shall be reorganized at the regular party congress that shall be held 6 months after the general election.

Prior to the inauguration convention, there was a sharp confrontation among the sects [which are going to join the party] regarding the leadership system of the party and the selection of the party head. However, Yi Min-u, chairman of the preparation committee for inauguration, was elected president through the behind-the-scenes negotiations; and there was an amicable agreement that a blended leadership system be adopted. The decision on the basic structure

of the party to the effect that the group and the single will be blended was sufficiently foreseen in view of the fact that the structure was designed to prevent the friction among the lineages and sects in the personnel affairs or any running alone by a single group.

However, in the background lay a meticulous calculation of the Sangdo-tong side--which wanted those former supreme representative committee members, including Yi Ch'ol-sung, former supreme representative committee member, Sin To-hwan, Yi Ch'ung-hwan, and Kim Chae-kwang, who were on the side of prominent coalition personages--to stay away at least temporarily from the operation front of the party. The strategy scored success at least temporarily.

When it was decided that the [top] representative of the party be called president, it became impossible to put former members of the supreme representative committee under President Yi Min-u as vice-chairmen. Thus, those persons who were at the rank of the prominent business position level next to the supreme representative committee members--Yi Ki-t'ae, Kim Su-han, and No Sung-han, took part in as vice-presidents.

From the CAD side, two persons, including Kim Nok-yong and Cho Yon-ha of the Tonggyo-tong lineage joined that line.

Regarding the leadership system, the Sangdo-tong side wanted, from the beginning, to secure the single leadership system and launched a behind-the-scenes operation in which Yi Min-u, who wanted to run in the Tobong-ku, Seoul or No 1 national constituency, was made to run in the Chongno-Chung-ku, Seoul, and which made Yi Ch'ol-sung give up competing in the election; and thus it took the leadership in the operation of the party. The coalition side put up the move in which it put Yi Ch'ol-sung at the head to establish the group leadership system but withdrew it after reading the situation to the effect that the Kim Yong-sam system would be profitable at least temporarily in order to pass through the election.

Needless to say, it seemed that such a withdrawal was prompted by some hidden idea that by doing so all the responsibility for the result of the general election can be laid on the Kim Yong-sam system. On the other hand, the remaining party positions were distributed strictly by the 5 to 5 distribution formula.

Thus, in addition to those 6 persons who were appointed to the presidents group, these 6 plus the following 14 persons will make the total number of persons who were appointed members of the political affairs committee 20, also appointed were: Pak Chong-ryul, Hwang Myong-su, Ch'oe Hyong-u, Kim Tong-yong, Son Chu-hang, Cho Sun-hyong, So Sok-chae (these are from the CAD), Yi Ch'ol-sung, Sin To-hwan, Kim Chae-kwang, Han Kon-su, Song Won-yong, Kim Ok-son, and Yi T'aek-ton (these are from the coalition side).

The NKDP had to take part in the election immediately and therefore did not appoint general party positions. It organized an election polling headquarters as an interim organization and jumped into the general election. This organization will function even after the election is over and until the formal party structure starts officially. (See the separate table for the structure of the election polling headquarters.)

Election Polling Headquarters of the NKDP

Director, Headquarters: Kim Chae-kwang

Deputy director, Headquarters: Kim Su-han
" " " : Pak Chong-ryul

Chairman, General Affairs Committee: Hwang Muong-su

Vice-chairman, General Affairs Committee: Yi Yong-ku
" " " " : Yi Yu-hyong

Members, General Affairs Committee: Kim Sun-kyu, Son Chong-hyok, Mun Chong-su, Ko Ch'ol-yong, Pang Tae-yop, Yi Hun-p'yong, Kim Tu-sok, Yi Kye-pong, So Kwang-ryol, Hong Sun-won, Yang Pyong-yong, Ch'oe Chae-u, Kim Tong-man, Yi Chong-sik, Yi Hui-won, Ch'a Sangphwan

Chairman, Organization Committee: No Sung-hwan

Vice chairman, Organization Committee: Ch'oe Sang-tok
" " " " : Chang Ch'un-chun

Members, Organization Committee: So Sok-chae, Kim Ki-son, Kim Pyong-kye, Kwon Kyok-ch'ung, Hwang Chun-kyu, Yi Yun-su, Kim Yong-kum, Kim Pom-su, Ch'oe Chong-hwan, Sin T'ae-ho, Im Ch'a-mun, Kim Tong-ch'ol, Kim Chin-ok, Ch'oe Yong-ho, Han Ch'i-man

Chairman, Propaganda Committee: Kim Ok-sun

Vice-chairman, Propaganda Committee: Han Yong-ae
" " " " : Kim Tong-rae

Acting vice-chairman, Propaganda Committee: Kong Ch'ang-tok

Members, Propaganda Committee: Kong Ch'ang-tok, Yi Chong-pin, Kim Ch'an-u, Pak Chong-won, Kim Yong-ch'un, Kim Hong-cho, Ch'oe Nak-to, Yun Wan-chung, Yang Chae-pom, Kim Chong-sin, Ch'oe Chong-t'ae, Yi Won-chong, Kim Ki-su, Kim Chae-kyong, Pak Ch'un-su

Chairman, Policy Committee: Song Won-yong

Vice-chairman, Policy Committee: Yi Hyop
" " " " : Yi Hui-won

Members, Propaganda Committee: Sin Sang-su, Hong Sa-tok, Yu In-tu, Chong Kyun-hwan, An Hui-u, Cho Chong-han, Kim Il-pom, Yi Sok-hyon, Chong Pyong-ch'ol, Chang Sok-hwa, Sin Chong-ch'ol, O Song-yong, T'ak Hyong-ch'un, Yi In-su, Pak Hui-tong

Chairman, Financial Committee: Pak Chong-ryul

Vice-chairman, Financial Committee: Kim Sang-won
" " " " : Kim Pyong-su

Members, Financial Committee: Paek Ch'am-ki, Ch'oe Su-hwan, Yang Kon-chu, No Pyong-ku, Ha Kwang-ryol, An Suk-che, Pak Chong-kun, Ch'oe Ch'un-kun, Yi Sin-ung, Pak Ki-su, Kim Yang-ki, Ch'oe Chon-kwon, Chong Sun-chu, Yi Chang-hui, Kang Ch'ol, Cho Son-pu, Sin Kyong-suk

Chairman, Party Discipline Committee: Yi T'aeck-hui

Vice-chairman, Party Discipline Committee: Kim Yong-kak
" " " " : Kim Yang-ki

Members, Party Discipline Committee: Yi Yong-ku, Ch'oe Sang-tok, Im Myong-san, Song Chang-tal, Chong Hye-won, Kim Sang-won, Ha Myong-chung, Kim Chin-suk

Chairman, Human Rights Protection Committee: Pak Han-sang

Vice-chairman, Human Rights Protection Committee: Yi T'aeck-ton
" " " " : Pak Ch'an-chong

Chairman, Planning Committee: Yi U-t'ae

Vice-chairman, Planning Committee: Chong Tong-hun
" " " " : Kim Hyong-chung

Chairman, Public Relations Measures Committee: Ch'ae Yong-sok

Vice-chairman, Public Relations Measures Committee: Chang Mun-yong
" " " " : Chong Song-chin

Chief editor, the Party paper: Im Kwang-sun

Spokesman, the Party paper: Pak Sil

Acting spokesman, the Party paper: Chang Mun-yong
" " " " : Ch'oe Ki-son

Chairman, Special Committee for the Investigation of Election Irregularities: Sin Kyong-sol

Vice-chairman, Special Committee for the Investigation of Election Irregularities:
Song Ki-t'ae, Kim Ki-sok, Ham Yun-sik,
O Sok-po, Yi Chong-u, Kim Tok-su

Chairman, Youth Committee: Ch'oe Hun

Vice-chairmen, Youth Committee: Kim Tu-sok, Ch'a Sang-hwan, Ch'oe Chong-t'ae,
Kim Chong-sin

Chairman, Women's Committee: Chong Son-sik

Vice-chairmen, Women's Committee: Kim Pang-im, An Kun-sil, Chu Ch'un-sim

Chairman, Mobilization Committee: Pak Chong-t'ae

Vice-chairmen, Mobilization Committee: Sin T'ae-ho, Cho Kyu-pom, Pak Mun-su

Special assistants to the director of the Election Polling Headquarters:
Im Myong-san, Kim Chong-suk, Yi Sang-sin, Yu Han-chong

Members of the Editing Committee of "the New Democratic Party": Pak Sil,
Ch'ae Yong-sok, Yi Hyop, Chong Hyong-u, Chang Mun-yong, Yi
U-t'ae, Song Ki-t'ae, Ch'oe Ki-son, Kong Ch'ang-tok, Yi Ki-
hyong, Chong Song-chin, Chong Kyun-hwan, Han Yong-ae, Pak
Ch'un-su

The Platform and Policies Designed to Challenge the Government

The characteristics and guidelines of the NKDP are well expressed in its inauguration declaration, platform, and policies. The adoption of the government structure centered around the president and of the direct election method is common with that of the existing DPK and NP. However, it should be noted that there is a difference in the will of carrying them out.

Major points of the platform and policies are as follows: the president-centered system, the direct presidential election system, the term of office--4 years, maximum 2 terms; rejection of dictatorship or self-righteousness in any form; early implementation of local self-government system; the abolition of the Fundamental Law of Press; the political neutrality of the military and strengthening the collective security system; the establishment of the liberal economic system (the cutting of foreign debts, elimination of differences between the rich and the poor, putting an end to discriminating advancement of loans, the suppression of raising public utility charges, rational wage policies, and the reduction of tax burden rates), and the continuation of the North-South dialogue.

The inauguration declaration is as follows:

"We have assembled here to unite in one the enthusiastic wishes of the people for democratization and the extant democratic forces, and, as a leading force of the nation that is capable of effecting the never-ending development of the

fatherland and its truly democratic unification, to eliminate courageously all the non-democratic forces and elements.

"Through the process of the constitutional government that has lasted over a generation period, we have witnessed the camouflaged logic that has blocked the democratic development of the fatherland and the anti-historical and anti-national maneuvers effected by means of physical forces; we have experienced irrationalities of all hues in which the government of the nation has been misled and the resources of the nation has been misused. Due to such non-democratic forces' machinations, we have failed to bring about even a single democratic transfer of power.

"Although the economy has grown and the national income has increased, our democracy has been moved backward far from having been developed. Even amid the progress of the world toward an open society, our freedom has shrunk and closed. We must not make the same error as we have made when we let the destiny of the state be regarded as identical to the destiny of a regime. We must not leave as it is any longer the society that has been made powerless. We will show that the power of the masses of the people is the very power of the state, and that the masses of the people are the masters of the state.

"We will materialize a true democratic society, in which the governing who are entrusted with the livelihood of the state are watched, criticized, and whipped, by means of a free and responsible press and national assembly.

"Under such a responsible government, we will resolve the evil practice of the systematized corruption, rebuild the degenerated morality, and build a bright cheerful society. We will thereby realize a society in which the people, who are the masters, and the governing, who are the public servants, may trust each other; and thus we will see to it that a sham government will never be able to take a seat.

"We will materialize a balanced economy in which every member of the nation may get an equal share of the fruits of economic growth.

"We will not only put an end to the physical military rule but also make the plutocratic government come to an end. Above all, we will realize a democratic society and consummate the unification, a long-cherished desire of the nation, by means of the unity and buildup of strength of the nation. Only the government to which legitimacy is given can accomplish such a grand national project. We believe that only through the "in fact as well as in name" democratization can such a foundation for the unification be built which may beat the communist establishment.

"As we forcefully make the first step in the history creating march toward the never-ending prosperity generation after generation that is achieved through the agreement among the people and by the people themselves, we solemnly declare once again to the whole world the inauguration of the NKDP which would lead the march."

Hit the Percussion Cap at "the Point of No 1 of the Government [Street]"

The NKDP (a temporary name) hurried the work of selecting those responsible persons for organization as soon as the inauguration convention ended. Although there were some hitches due to the conflict of interest among lineages, the work was smoothly carried out in a short period of time.

The recommendation of candidates for 89 constituencies (one constituency did not get any candidate recommended), except for the Chong-Chung-ku and the Songbuk, was completed by the point of time only a few days away from the inauguration convention.

Although the wind of the NKDP (a tentative name) began to blow in the urban regions, it was still a breeze [too weak] to breakthrough the wall of the parties of the establishment sphere. An initial explosive was needed. The Chongno-Chung-ku, No 1 of the government [street], emerged as the center of the nuclear blast. Everyone knows that this sector is a sector in which Yi Chong-ch'an, a candidate of the DJP and Chong Tae-ch'ol, a candidate of the DKP, firmly built their own wall organizations and which seems to deny any other candidate's challenge. Candidate Yi of the DJP is a nucleus of the leading reform force which is commanding the control tower of the National Assembly. He is a great grandson of Mr Yi Hoe-yong whose pen name is Udang and who was a fighter of the independence movement. It is well-known that the organization brought up by him, who has never moved out of there since his birth, for a period of 4 years, is stronger than any other organization.

Candidate Chong, who succeeded late Dr Chong Il-hyong, who was elected national assemblyman eight times, and who was a national assemblyman at the 9th and 10th National Assembly, succeeded the roots and glory of his ancestors. He has a fresh image of a man who was once placed under the political activity ban. The NKDP had no candidate who is suitable for running in the Chongno-Chung-ku or the Songbuk-ku. Thus there was no other way for the NKDP than to leave these constituencies vacant for its candidates through to the end.

Those who turned their attention to these constituencies were Kim Yong-sam and Kim Sang-hyon. They set forth these places as the place of fight. Although it was proposed by Kim Sang-hyon, Mr Kim Yong-sam wanted to place an initial explosive of the wind of the new party there by making Yi Min-u, chairman of the preparation committee for inauguration, jump in there as the new party's president; thus he wanted to make Chairman Yi the president of a single leadership system--an idea of two-bird-one-stone. That was obviously a gamble of burning his bridges behind him. If the battle is lost there, the whole of the new party would not only be put out of countenance but also be forced to give up the party's right at the coming party congress. The reason why the prominent personages of the non-CAD side quickly accepted this idea was that they had the latter consequences in mind.

On 10 January, Mr Kim Yong-sam sent Kim Tok-yong, head of the office of planning and coordination of the CAD, to Koch'ang, South Kyongsang Province as his special envoy and urged Chairman Yi to run in the Chongno-Chung-ku--Yi was in Koch'ang to attend an inauguration meeting (Chairman Kim Tong-yong) of the party branch of the Sanch'ong, Hamyang, and Koch'ang region.

Chairman Yi's response to that was negative. He at first wanted to run in the Tobong-ku where he had lived for more than 20 years; then when he was urged to apply for the No 1 national constituency seat, he let Mr Cho Sun-hyong run in the Tobong-ku.

He thought that telling him to run in the Chongno-Chung-ku, where he has no connection whatsoever, is tantamount to telling him to give up becoming a national assemblyman. He took the idea as "a practice of shaking one after putting one on a tree" with the help from other lineages and felt very unpleasant, it is reported.

Hearing a report from Office Head Kim, Mr Kim Yong-sam flew to Pusan on the 12th [January] and held an exclusive meeting with Chairman Yi at the A Hotel.

"Insok (a pseudonym of Chairman Yi), you must run in the Chongno-Chung-ku."

"I do not wish to become a national assemblyman. I do not even want to apply for the No 1 national constituency seat. Please do not put me in a tree."

"It is not a matter of a seat in the National Assembly but a challenge for democratization. Although you do not have any connection there, if you run there as the [party] president, the atmosphere will change. Perhaps you may play a role of an initial explosive. Insok, you have always said that you will sacrifice yourself for democratization; if you do not accept this proposal, you are a hypocrite."

"All right. I will devote myself to the cause of democratization."

During a 4 hour talk, held from 7 to 11 that afternoon, they talked aloud and finished as many as two bottles of the majuang wine of which they were not especially fond.

Another place selected as an auxiliary center of blast is the Songbuk region. In the coming election, 58 percent of the voters are young voters, in particular, college and university students. Thus an attempt was made to incite their attentions.

College students were essentially inclined to challenge the establishment. They tended to stay cool toward the election or to boycott it. The organizations of the youth movement sphere, including the National Students League and the Federation of the Youth for Democratization Movement, took a negative stand toward the election in their official policy; therefore, the situation was such that it was difficult to incite a decision on an official participation in the election. A secret weapon was designed to induce their spontaneous participation: it was Mr Yi Ch'ol, who was once well-known in the students movement. Taken into account was the idea that those students of the movement sphere would become willing to take part in, perhaps also with the sympathetic feelings.

Mr Kim Tok-hyong hastily contacted Mr Yi Ch'ol and sent him to Mr Kim Sang-hyon, who in turn recommended him to Kim Yong-sam. An approval came at once.

Next day, it was announced that Yi Ch'ol had been appointed the responsible person for the organization in the Songbuk-ku, which had not been touched so far. The young strata, including the students of the movement sphere and college students, began to jump in the general election through the communion of mind with mind.

President Yi, who returned to Seoul around the end of January after winding up his local tours, was surprised at over 20,000 people gathered at the playground of the Ch'angsin Primary School, a joint campaign speech site, when he arrived there at one o'clock in the afternoon on 1 February 1985. He could not have even imagined it. A crowd of people who surrounded him, who was leaving the site after making a speech, cried out by calling "Yi Min-u" "Yi Min'u." The percussion cap was blasted to give rise to a nucleus blast, which began to spread from the center of the city to its outskirts and then throughout the country.

Lineages of the NKDP

The CAD Lineage

The Tonggyo-tong lineage	
Cho Yon-ha	Kamg Sam-chae
Cho Sun-hyong	Im Ch'un-won
Yu Che-yon	Han Sok-pong
Pak Wang-sik	Pak Chong-ryul
Song Ch'on	Kim Yang-o
Sin Ki-ha	Ch'oe Hun
Kim Nok-yong	Ho Kyong-man
Sin Sun-pom	Yi Yong-kwon
Song Won-yong	Kim Hyon-su
Yi T'aek-ton	Yi Ch'ol
Kim Han-su	

The Sangdo-tong lineage	
Yi Min-u	Kwon O-tae
Kim Tong-kyu	Kim Pong-cho
Pak Ch'an-chong	Kim Tong-yong
So Sok-chae	Kim Hyong-kyong
Kim Chong-su	Yu Yong-t'ak
Mun Chong-su	Cho Yong-su
Yu Song-hwan	Kim Tong-uk
Myong Hwa-sop	Pon Hyong-sik
Kim T'ae-ryong	Cho Hong-rae
Pak Han-sang	Hong Sa-tok
Pak Yong-man	Yi T'aek-hui
Kim Hyong-kwang	Kim Han-su
Yi Ch'ol	

The Non-CAD Lineage

Yi Ch'ol-sung lineage
Yi Ch'ol-sung
Kim Su-han
An Tong-son
Pak Sil
Kim Hyong-rae
Ch'oe Nak-to
Sin Tal-su
Kim Pyong-su
Song Won-yong
Yi T'aek-ton

Sin To-hwan lineage
Sin To-hwan
Sin Pyong-ryol

Kim Chae-kwang lineage
Kim Chae-kwang
No Sung-hwan
Kim Yong-pae
Ko Han-chun
Sin Kyong-sol
Yi Kil-pom
Kim Hyong-kwang
Yi Chae-ok

Yi Ki-t'aek lineage
Yi Ki-t'aek
Pak Kwang-yong
Chong Chae-mun
Chang Ch'un-chun
Kim Ok-son
Yi T'aek-ton
Yi Chae-ok

Listed outside [] are the middle-of-the-road persons near the lineage

Seeking the Guideline With Both Hard and Moderate Blades

The greatest driving force that made the NKDP rise to the surface in the recent general election was the reaction, one might say, to the politics of the establishment sphere that has lasted for the past 4 years. In particular, one might say, it was a repulsion of skepticism toward the non-government parties in the establishment sphere that have lived peacefully within the establishment; and it was an expression of expectations toward the new party that has come forth with a banner of a spontaneous party. In other words, the consciousness of the people that there must be a non-government party, which acts as a true non-government party, in this country has changed the counterpart of the government party by the hands of the nation.

Consequently, the political situation from now on is to change into a dynamics between the DJP and the NKDP from that between the DJP and the DKP; and the direction in which the wind blows is to change depending on the guidelines of the NKDP. Although that guideline will change in accordance with the trend of the party leadership system in the coming 6 months, it is clear, one can say it assuredly, that something much different from the DKP's posture taken so far toward the government party will come up in view of the fact most of those who have become leaders of the party of today and most of those who have been elected are those who had been removed from the ban on political activities, and that [the non-government party circles] have witnessed by themselves the enthusiasm of the nation expressed in the recent election.

With the transfer of power [scheduled to take place] in 1988 getting near, it is foreseen that a tough fight will be waged between the government party and the non-government parties regarding those touchy problems, including the system of direct presidential election and the removal of non-government party people from the political activity ban. However, it seems that an everlasting harmony will be effected in the political situation when the NKDP, which is called a spontaneous party and which is going to jump into the realities of politics, makes the best use of the dual blades of tough fights and dialogues.

At present, there are two major currents coexisting in the NKDP. They are the CAD and the non-CAD (Prominent coalition). Leaders of the non-CAD followed a moderate policy line toward the government in the past; and they are putting up a political dialogue. They have so far considered the group leadership system; but, in view of the fact that President Yi Min-u was smoothly elected in the recent general election and played a decisive role in causing a wind of the new party in major cities, they are now in a position at which they just cannot ignore entirely President Yi's stand of hoping for a single leadership system.

Therefore, one can easily imagine that the guideline of the NKDP will be greatly affected by the behind-the-scenes function, of President Yi of the CAD, that is, of the two non-government party circle personages, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

However, the notion that the CAD will force only the hard-line struggle formula seems to be too hasty a judgment.

Recently the two Kims have been emphasizing "the dialogue" more than ever before.

Two Kims Explore Democratization Through Dialogues

On his way home, Mr Kim Tae-chung expressed a strong hope for a dialogue with the government for the sake of democratization.

"If the government has an intention of implementing a democratization policy in its heart of hearts, I, too, will deal with it with integrity. I am ready to render cooperation for the cause of the stabilization of political situation, of national security, of the North-South dialogue, and of the 1988 Olympic games.

"There has been no change in my mind in hoping the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympic games, but I cannot help pointing out that there would be no such success without political stability. The political stability will not be attained without the dialogue between the Chon regime and the three Kims (Kim Yong-sam, Kim Chong-p'il, and Kim Tae-chung). The government must start its dialogue with us," he said.

To draw a conclusion from this, he made it clear that he was ready to hold a dialogue with the administration to establish a democratic government.

In terms of such a stand, Mr Kim Yong-sam, too, holds the same. The CAD's participation in the new party, too, was in effect intended to carry out the dialogue politics by means of the struggle to be waged through the parliamentary democracy. On 4 October 1979 when he was expelled from the National Assembly seat by the Republican Party regime, he said that "I am proud of being a parliamentary democrat, no matter what." And also when the national assemblymen of the NDP resolved not to attend the national assembly sessions and to resign as national assemblymen, he urged them "to remain in the national assembly, although you said you were going to share the fate of mine." From the 17 May incident on, he has been following more and more the moderate line rather than the out-and-out hard-line, they say.

On 18 May 1984, when he was promoting the CAD, he said that "I can hold a dialogue with anyone if it is for the cause of democratization." Then the non-government party organizations went the length of criticizing him for his appeasing remarks.

Mr Kim Sang-hyon, Mr Kim Tae-chung's close associate and acting Co-chairman of the CAD, too, is in a position of exploring a political reform in terms of the realistic aspect [of the situation]. Mr Kim, who was forced to suffer politically twice because of his resistance to the Yusin establishment and "the Kim Tae-chung incident," pointed out that "in the vicious cycle of ROK politics, the best had always been sought in terms of the relationship of confrontation between the government party and the non-government parties, but that the worst has now in effect become the only choice"; thus he is emphasizing the importance of political settlement rather than an extreme confrontation.

He, who has always emphasized that "politics must always be in such a situation that may allow one to choose 'the next worst evil' in order to avoid 'the worst evil,' has become an advocate of dialogues who contends that 'one must not face any more miseries of politicians in the process of democratization.'"

President Yi Min-u, who has emerged full face [under the care of] these behind-the-scene godfathers with such characteristics cited above, is also an advocate of dialogues with a moderate personal character. He has an experience of practical dialogue politics which he earned while he was working as a commanding tower in the National Assembly under Yu Chin-san, who was the head of the party.

However, one must avoid an expectation that [the NKDP] will go along with the dialogue all the way through no matter what. To what sort of a struggle would the NKDP--which from its inception had the intention of challenging the [incumbent] regime--turn its posture, if the government party sphere builds up its wall of establishment? This remains to be seen.

New Winds of Non-Government Party Characteristics Reaches the National Assembly

Critical forces outside the establishment have gathered at the NKDP [while passing] through the general election and built a bridgehead in the National Assembly with a magnificent power of 67 assembly seats. Thus it has now become crystal clear that the winds outside the establishment will reach the National Assembly. However, the intensity or color of those winds may change unprecedently depending on the NKDP personnel and their characteristics.

As for these 67 National Assemblymen, those who were under the political activity ban constitute the main component of them in general; however, a further analysis of them reveals that there are some heterogeneous elements also among them. For example, there are the lineages of the Sangdo-tong, the Tonggyo-tong of the CAD, advocates of the middle-of-the-road unity who were taking the political line that was opposite to that of those lineages, and the person who once applied for a provisional injunction on the disposition of the position of the president [of the NDP]. And there are some old Yusin force people who held the position of t'ongdae or a neighborhood group head before they became national assemblymen. However, it is contended that the sea water will not change even if a great number of heterogeneous matters pour into the sea.

These lineages, which had put off the competition for winning leadership of the party for 6 months because of the general election, will from now on launch a motion-amidst-rest movement by way of competition. Above all, as all the signs indicate, [the competition] will begin between the CAD and the non-CAD; and, within the CAD, the Sangdo-tong lineage and the Tonggyo-tong lineage will begin to restrain each other in connection with the 1988 challenge.

The NKDP was born out of the shaking hands between the CAD and the non-CAD lineages. However, such a classification was made simply on the basis of the joining process that was made between the two forces prior to the inauguration. Thus, those various lineages in the party will either ally themselves with one another or breed feud among them for specific purposes.

The lineages in the NKDP may be classified into the following: the Sangdo-tong lineage (Kim Yong-sam) and the Tonggyo-tong lineage (Kim Tae-chung) on the CAD lineage side; and on the non-CAD lineage side, Yi Ch'ol-sung (Sosok) lineage, Kim Chae-kwang lineage, Yi Ki-t'ae lineage, and Sin To-hwan lineage.

As for the relative degree of closeness among these lineages, the Sangdo-tong lineage and the Tonggyo-tong lineage have been in the rival relationship since the presidential nomination conventions in the 1970's. However, as mentioned above, the two forces joined hands for a common objective in the period in which democratization was still in the dark. From now on, as long as both Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are continuously placed under the political activity ban, they may continue to join hands with each other; however, the awareness of the rivalry will not be gone ever.

In view of the fact that the present party influence is rather on the side of Sangdo-tong, there is a possibility that the Tonggyo-tong lineage might at times ally with the non-CAD forces in an attempt to check the Sangdo-tong lineage or give a challenge to it.

The Yi Ch'ol-sung lineage, which was a new sect of the Democratic Party and has a common root with the Tonggyo-tong lineage, and whose region is in the Honam area, may, depending on the development of the situation, unite with [the Tonggyo-tong lineage]. The Kim Chae-kwang lineage, although it is small in the number of persons, may be regarded as an independent lineage capable of strong cohesion. The Sin To-hwan lineage has been declining in its force and barely maintaining its existence: it may be classified as a pan-Sosok lineage. The Yi Ki-t'ae lineage, which broke away from the Sin To-hwan lineage, has grown into a youth group centered around the 19 April and 3 June generations. At the party convention held on 30 May 1979, it rejected Mr Yi Ch'ol-sung's enticement, supported Mr Kim Yong-sam, and played a decisive role in electing Kim Yong-sam the party president. Yi Ki-t'ae himself, like Mr Kim Yong-sam, was born in Pusan; and many members of his lineage are from the Yongnam region; therefore, his lineage is rather close to the Sangdo-tong lineage side.

These lineages tend to be governed by either cohesion or centrifugal effect depending on the targets they choose. Furthermore, there are those "going alone generals" who confess middle-of-the-road, while, on the other hand, there are some "octopus legs" which reach two or three lineages. And, even within a lineage, in the case of a confrontation in which the boss is not directly involved, dispersion may take place depending on [the individual's] inclination.

It would be very risky and hasty to classify those 67 elected members into lineages as things stand now. However, it may be possible to do so, at least temporarily, on the basis of the past relative degree of intimacy and of the characteristics displayed in the recent general election.

The pan-Sangdo-tong lineage includes Yi Min-u, Kim Tong-kyu, Pak Ch'an-chong, So Sok-chae, Kim Chong-su, Mun Chong-su, Yu Song-hwan, Myong Hwa-sop, Kim T'ae-ryong, Kwon O-tae, Kim Pong-cho, Kim Tong-yong, Kim Hyong-kyong, Yun

Yong-t'ak, Cho Yong-su, Pon Hyong-sik, and Cho Hong-rae. Pak Han-sang, Pak Yong-man, Hong Sa-tok, Kim Hyong-kwang, and Yi T'aek-hui may be called the pro-Sangdo-tong middle-of-the-road sect.

The Tonggyo-tong lineage includes Cho Yon-ha, Cho Sun-hyong, Yu Che-yon, Pak Wang-sik, Song Ch'on-yong, Sin Ki-ha, Kim Nok-yong, Sin Sun-pom, Yi Yong-kwon, Kang Sam-chae, Im Ch'un-won, Han Sok-pong, Pak Chong-ryul, Kim Yong-o, Ch'oe Hun, and Ho Kyong-man. Kim Hyon-su, Yi T'aek-ton, and Song Won-yong are regarded as the pro-Tonggyo-tong middle-of-the-road sect.

The Yi Ch'ol-sung lineage includes Yi Ch'ol-sung, Kim Su-han, An Tong-son, Pak Sil, Kim Hyong-rae, Ch'oe Nak-to, Sin Tal-su, and Kim Pyong-su. Song Won-yong and Yi T'aek-ton are regarded as persons close to this lineage.

The Kim Chae-kwang lineage includes Kim Chae-kwang, No Sung-hwan, Kim Yong-pae, Ko Han-chun, Sin Kyong-sol, and Yi Kil-pom--six persons. Mr Kim Hyong-kwang is also close to this lineage.

The Sin To-hwan lineage includes Sin To-hwan and Sin Pyong-ryol--two persons.

The Yi Ki-t'aek lineage includes Yi Ki-t'aek, Pak Swan-yong, Chong Chae-mun, and Chang Ch'ung-chun--four persons. Kim Ok-son and Yi T'aek-ton are the middle-of-the-road close to this lineage.

In addition to these, Kim Han-su, Yi Ch'ol, and Yi Chae'ok belong to the middle-of-the-road stand. (See the separate table attached.)

Such a classification given above is made on the basis of incumbent National Assemblymen. However, the number of the party representatives, which includes also chairmen of the local regional party committees outside the National Assembly, cannot be calculated simply on the basis of the picture of influence spheres in the National Assembly.

If the fourth lift of the political activity ban comes, it would seem that the nucleus force of the Sangdo-tong lineage, which includes Kim Ch'ang-kun, Hong Yong-ki, Kim Myong-yun, and Kim Tok-yong, would become Mr Kim Yong-sam's vanguard unit; whereas, on the part of the Tonggyo-tong lineage, it is foreseen that Mr Kim Sang-hyon will be shifted to the position of the frontline commander of Mr Kim Tae-chung.

Furthermore, if the coalition of non-government party circles comes, it would be very profitable to the Sangdo-tong side in the light of the present influence distribution within the DKP. Therefore, there is a possibility that the Tonggyo-tong lineage side might come up with the advocacy of a coalition of the entire democratic forces rather than the coalition of only two parties.

However, Mr Kim Tae-chung might avoid a direct confrontation with Mr Kim Yong-sam. He might seek a coalition with other democratic forces in addition to securing a bridgehead; and thus he might try to take a detached stand.

However, all these possibilities are calculated on the basis of a complete removal of the political activity ban. Therefore, the actual removal and its time would work as major variables.

It would not be appropriate to regard simply as sectarian feuds those alliances and conflicts taking place among the lineages while launching competition for party leadership within the democratic parties. The competition for party leadership staged at the party convention held on 30 May 1979 was somehow connected with the 26 October incident and thereby became a center of explosion that made the Yusin establishment collapse. This is a vital lesson.

It cannot be emphasized too much that a naive competition within a political party is an important process of democratic politics--as important as local or national elections.

7989
CSO: 4107/117

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

RESULTS OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY REPORTED

Seoul HYONDAE NOSA in Korean No 1 Jan 85 pp 12-14

[Article by Pak Mu: "44.5 Percent of Workers Work 54 Hours a Week"]

[Text] As announced publicly in December, the results of Special Survey No 1 conducted by the Bureau of Survey and Statistics of the Economic Planning Board with regard to the structure of employment in our country have revealed the following various new facts: that, surprisingly enough, there are a great number of high-quality unemployed people who have even graduated from colleges and universities; that a great number of jobless people gathered around in the capital city region, and that unemployment rates in major cities, including Seoul, are cited on record at a high level, approximately three times as high as those of local areas; nevertheless, that the yearly inflow of working people who are seeking jobs into the capital city region is as many as 112,000; and that as for those who have jobs, 44.5 percent of employed people are working so hard that they may have to work more than nine hours a day.

The recent special survey of employment, conducted for the first time in history, was designed to obtain basic data for the overall manpower supply and demand policy and employment measures and to ascertain the accuracy of those unemployment and labor statistics that had been compiled so far. The survey collected and added by groups the results of as many as 240-odd basic statistical surveys of various kinds, including those on the structure of employment and the content of unemployment and on realities of the migration of labor power between regions.

The major content of the results in each field is as follows:

Jobless People Classified by Educational Levels

More than a half, or 57.5 percent, of the jobless people in our country are those with some high school, graduates of high schools or schools of higher levels. The total number of those high-quality people who graduated from colleges or universities and who have failed to get jobs is 69,000, or 12.4 percent of the total number of all jobless people, 558,000. Among them, high school graduates are 45.1 percent or 252,000. Thus 57.5 percent of all the jobless people are those with some high school and graduates of high

schools or schools of higher levels, and the total number of jobless people with a lower [level of] schooling occupies 42.5 percent of all the jobless people.

The jobless primary school graduates are 98,000--approximately 30,000 more than the college or university graduates; and the jobless middle school graduates are only 139,000, or around a half of the jobless high school graduates. The fact that there are a great number of high-quality jobless people definitely indicates that there is a waste of educational investment, of social endeavors, and of national resources.

Jobless People Classified by Regions

Seoul is the region whose unemployment rate is the highest of all in the country. Seoul's unemployment rate is 6.4 percent--far above the national average unemployment rate, which is 3.9 percent. The total number of jobless people there is 198,000, or 35.4 percent of all the jobless people.

The region with the second highest unemployment rate is Inch'on, whose rate is 6.3 percent; next come Taegu with a rate of 6.1 percent; then comes Pusan with a rate of 5.8 percent. In these four major cities, 59.2 percent of all the jobless people in this country are gathered. [The unemployment rate of] each of the regions other than these four major cities--except for Kyonggi Province, whose rate is 4.0 percent--is less than 3.0 percent, which is far lower than the national average level.

The region whose unemployment rate is the lowest is South Cholla Province, whose rate is 1.5 percent. The rates of North Ch'ungch'ong Province and South Ch'ungch'ong Province are 2.1 percent; Cheju Province 2.2 percent; North Kyongsang Province 2.3 percent; South Kyongsang Province 2.4 percent; North Cholla Province 2.7 percent; and Kangwon Province 2.9 percent. The reason that the unemployment rates of rural areas are lower than those of cities is that the main current of employment in rural areas is farming. In the case of farming, the job of helping farm work at home, too, may be regarded as self-employment, which is a kind of job. Therefore, the rate of unemployment there gets far lower than that of cities. On the contrary, the reason that the unemployment rate of a big city is higher than that of a rural area is that the form of employment there is wage labor, which is not ambiguous like self-employment, and, therefore, the distinction between employment and unemployment is clear.

The Peculiarity of Seoul

In particular, Seoul displays its appearance well as a non-productive city and a city of consumption in the facts that its unemployment rate is the highest in the country and that its rate of participation in economic activities (the ratio of employed people--those people who desire economic activities among the population of above 14 years of age--to the unemployed people) is 48.1 percent, which is the second lowest to that of Taegu. Furthermore, 43.5 percent of the jobless college graduates are in Seoul; where the high-quality jobless people are heavily distributed. And it also

displays its peculiarity as a city of consumption well in the following aspect of the structure of employment: those who are engaged in sales services occupy 35 percent (1.02 million people) of the total number of employed people.

The Movement of the Working Population

The total working population involved in migration during a one year period due to the search for a job or a change in the place of employment is 209,000. Among [that number] those who moved into the regions of Seoul, Inch'on and Kyonggi occupy 53.1 percent of the total working population involved in migration. In particular, as for those who moved out of the Honam region, 72.2 percent of them moved into the capital city region, including Seoul.

The total working population that moved into the capital city region, including Seoul, during the past one year period was 112,000. As for the regions other than Seoul, Kyonggi, and Inch'on, in all of them the population that moved out is greater than the population that moved in. Thus the phenomenon of the obesity of the capital city region is intensifying, as shown [in the result of the survey]

Working Hours

The total number of the employed people in our country is 13,736,000. Among them, the so-called underemployed people--in other words, those who work less than 18 hours a week or less than 3 hours a day--are 92,000, or 0.6 percent of the total number of employed people. Even if one regards them as unemployed people, the average national unemployment rate would be at the level of 4.5 percent. Thus the so-called underestimation--regarded with suspicion so far--of the unemployment rate which has been made with the underemployed people counted is not so serious after all as expected. [the survey] shows.

As for weekly working hours, 44.5 percent of the total number of the employed are working more than 54 hours. Thus about half of the workers are working hard more than 9 hours a day, including Saturday. Those workers who work more than 6 hours but less than 9 hours occupy 36.1 percent of the total number of the employed, and those who work more than 3 hours but less than 6 hours [constitute] 18.3 percent.

Educational Levels and Occupation

Depending on the level of their education, the distribution of occupations of workers varies quite a lot. The higher education stratum of college graduates primarily follows professional jobs, technical jobs, or clerical jobs; the middle school graduate stratum [follows] production jobs or transportation jobs; the high school graduate stratum [follows] all kinds of jobs--evenly distributed in each--except for forestry and fishery; and most of the primary school graduates follow forestry or fishery.

Among the college graduate workers employed, whose total number is 1,325,000, 68.5 percent (908,000) of them are engaged in professional jobs, technical

jobs, and clerical jobs; 17.6 percent in sales or service jobs; 10.1 percent in production and transportation jobs; and the remaining 3.3 percent in forestry or fishery.

As for the middle school graduate workers employed, whose total number is 3,103,000, 44.8 percent, or almost a half of them, are engaged in production jobs or transportation jobs; 27.4 percent in sales jobs or service jobs; and 4.7 percent in professional, technical, or clerical jobs.

Among the primary school graduate workers employed, whose total number is 5,689,000, 58 percent, or over a half of them, are engaged in forestry or fishery jobs; 21.9 percent in production jobs or transportation jobs; 18.8 percent in sales jobs or service jobs; and only 1.1 percent in professional, technical, or clerical jobs.

Youth Unemployment

Approximately half or 49.5 percent (276,000), of the total number of unemployed people are jobless youth who are 14 to 24 years of age. These young men have given up their schooling, have come up to the working front, and are looking for a job; but, failing to find one, they are running about in confusion and frustration. Among these jobless youths, 31 percent of them have converged on Seoul, or most of them massed themselves in major cities. Thus they have become an object of great public concern.

7989
CSO: 4107/080

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

OLIGOPOLY ENTERPRISES, ITEMS IDENTIFIED

Number of Firms Reported

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Following the decision of the Fair Trade Commission, on the afternoon of 28 December, the Economic Planning Board designated 85 items and 151 enterprises as the business entities that may control the market (oligopoly enterprises) of 1985.

The business entities that may control the market are to be designated in the following cases: when an item accounts for yearly sales of more than 30 billion won, and one corporation has a market share of over 50 percent, or when the market share of three corporations or less is over 70 percent. In 1984, such entities were 71 items and 136 enterprises. They will be increased by 14 items and 15 enterprises this time.

The newly designated business entities that may control the market are 23 items and 57 corporations, and those dropped are 9 items and 23 corporations. Although 57 corporations were newly designated and 23 corporations were dropped, the number of business entities that may control the market increased only by 15. The reason for this is that 19 corporations had already been designated as business entities that may control the market on account of some other items.

The number of business entities that may control the market is increasing in this way partly for the reason that sales increase as the economic scale expands, and, thereby, the number of items that may satisfy the requirement for designation increases. But, on the other hand, analyses have led to the following reason: that economic power is continuously being concentrated, and new business enterprises are being restricted in their participation.

The Office of Fair Trade is planning that from 1985 on, the license system that restricts participation of new business enterprises either be abolished or changed into a registration system, that the number of businesses in which foreign investments may be allowed be increased and that the conditions for accelerating competition be created.

The Office of Fair Trade has above all decided that new enterprises be allowed to take part in the business of manufacturing cosmetics and bottle

tops, and that foreign investments be allowed in the businesses of the following four items: cosmetics, juice drinks, cultivators and excavators.

Furthermore, the office has decided to reform the law or practice that hinders autonomous activities of business enterprises: to abolish the import restriction of and the monopoly of allotment of corn, a raw material of fruit sugar; and to lift the coercion of purchase of homemade materials of nylon F yarn and of acrylic yarn.

However, when an enterprise is designated as an entity that may control the market, any of its activities that might be regarded as an abuse of economic power would be restricted: for example, when it changes the price, it must get the government's permission; and when it merges with another, too, it must undergo the government's screening.

The following nine items have been dropped from [the list of] entities that may control the market on the ground that their market shares have been too low: soybean cake; aluminum bars; chemical pulp; mixed-weave woolen cloth; coated paper; manila paper; polyester F yarn; lactic bacteria drinks; and electric welding steel tubes.

Oligopoly Tendency Explained

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 29 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Oligopoly is continuing to deepen. Progress in the increase in the number of the business entities that may control the market following the enactment of the Fair Trade Law in 1981 indicates that the extent of oligopoly has gradually been becoming greater.

In 1981, the business entities that could control the market were 42 items and 102 corporations; in 1982, 48 items and 115 corporations; in 1983, 58 items and 142 corporations; and in 1984, 71 items and 179 corporations.

In the case of next year, the business entities that may control the market are [to be] 85 items and 151 corporations. Compared to this year, the number of items increased by 14 and the number of corporations by 15 (net increase in corporations).

The Office of Fair Trade has attributed the increase mainly to the fact that the total increase in supplies throughout the country increased as much as the economic scale expanded.

The criteria governing the designation of business entities that may control the market are as follows: when the total amount of yearly supply of an item in the domestic arena exceeds 30 billion won, and one corporation has a market share of over 50 percent, or when [the market share of] three corporations is over 70 percent.

Therefore, when the economic scale expands, the number of such items or the number of such corporations that satisfy those criteria inevitably increase.

However, the circumstances in which oligopoly has taken place so far indicate that oligopoly has been caused for the following reasons: that capital was scarce and the market scale was small at the early stage of economic development; that those enterprises which had enjoyed excess profits since the early stage of industrial expansion found their way into other industries; and the government implemented a policy of selective development for certain industries, including heavy chemicals. Therefore, it seems not to be the case the oligopoly is deepening simply because the economic scale is expanding.

At this point, the following factors also affect to a considerable extent [the circumstances causing oligopoly]: large enterprises' indiscreet expansion of business enterprises and restriction on the participation of new enterprises; and mutual consent between existing oligopoly enterprises.

Thus, announcing the next year's business entities that may control the market, the government declared that it would keep watch on those entities for any abuse of prices and for any obstruction of activities of competing enterprises.

In particular, as a countermeasure to eliminate oligopoly, the government is planning to expand continuously the liberalization of imports of those items [designated as entities that may control the market] and to lower custom duties for those items--strong measures to counter [oligopoly.]

As for the percentage of liberalization of imports into our country, it has been planned that the open-door policy will be pushed continuously, and that the percentage will be increased up to 84.8 percent by the end of this year. However, in the case of those oligopoly items, the increase will be up to only 62.4 percent.

As for the average percentage of imposing duties, as of the end of 1984 it is 21.9 percent; but, for oligopoly items it will reach up to 33.2 percent.

Thus it has been planned that the percentage of liberalization of imports of oligopoly items will be increased up to 70.8 percent next year and up to 90.6 percent in 1986. And custom duties will be lowered to 31.5 percent next year and to 28.5 percent in 1986.

Furthermore, as measures to reform the system and practices that restrict competition, it has been planned that the license system that restricts new enterprises' participation either be abolished or changed into a registration system, and that easing restrictions on the purchase of raw materials be pushed.

7989
CSO: 4107/078

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

Seoul CHONJA CHINHUNG in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 21-27

[Article: "South Korean Computer Industry in Rapid Pursuit of the United States and Japan"]

[Excerpts] Next, we excerpt and publish an article from NIKKEI COMPUTER which shows that Korea has, with domestic production of personal computers, begun a challenge intended to outrun the United States and Japan. Four great conglomerates—Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky Gold Star and the Daewoo Group—lead the computer industry; apart from these, groups and venture businesses specializing in computers also play a major role. Moreover, the gap between Korea and Japan in semiconductors, computers, data communications and the software business is truly becoming smaller. We hope that those in the industry will read the article.

Trends in the Korean electronics industry, which has established a base and seeks in a single step to rise to the level of advanced leading technology countries, is attracting the interest of the world. News of the shift to domestic production of semiconductors, exemplified by the 64K DRAM (dynamic random access memory) and the 16 bit personal computer has surprised even those in Japan's computer field, which has risen to top level in the world, resulting in renewed attention to rapid Korean growth trends.

Are Korea's semiconductor and computer industries perhaps trying to follow the same path followed by Korea's shipbuilding and steel industries, which threaten Japan with the newest equipment in the world? For a period of 2 weeks, we gathered material on the current actual capabilities and development prospects of the Korean semiconductor and computer industries, which have begun to be reported in a sensational manner even in Japan.

Samsung group leads in dynamic RAM.

"Mass production of 64K DRAM begun." The news has even become a matter of general interest, not only to Korea's computer industry, but even to the Korean people. For Korea, it is no overstatement to say that promoting the growth of the semiconductor industry, in the sense that the semiconductor industry is likely to contribute greatly to acquisition of foreign currency and to become the nucleus of establishing an electronics industry, is a first priority national project.

Leading Korea's semiconductor development at the present stage is the Samsung Group, one of the four great conglomerates. Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co. (SST) of the Samsung group is building a factory for mass-production of semiconductors in Yongin County in Kyonggi Province on the outskirts of Seoul city. The Number One line at the factory, a 64K DRAM production line, was already completed last May and has begun deliveries of products. The scale of monthly production as of October was 3 million units, less than the 6 million units per month originally planned, but by early next year they expect to realize production of 6 million units per month as planned.

The Number Two and Number Three lines are 256K DRAM mass production lines. Plant construction on the Number Two line began this past July and is progressing around-the-clock. Completion of the Number Two line is planned for next April, with delivery of products to begin in October.

The company has also begun to plan development of a 1MB [mega-byte] DRAM. The target date for completion is 1989.

The significance of STT's success in developing a 64K DRAM is that it has made Korea the third country in the world to produce the 64K DRAM following the United States and Japan. Moreover, one has the feeling that in Asia the two countries will combine and that in the future Asia will perhaps become the world's base of supply. A special characteristic of SST's development of the 64K DRAM is that it skipped over the 16K DRAM and moved in a single step to begin mass production of the 64K DRAM. Technology for mass production of semiconductors is divided into design technology and process technology. From the perspective of process technology, the general course is to start with the 16K DRAM and move to the 64K DRAM. However, beginning directly with the 64K DRAM has been on the fact that SST had already reached a high level research stage in semiconductor development technology.

Technology acquired from United States's Micron Technology Co.

The second special characteristic of these developments is that technological cooperation centered on the United States and not Japan. Perhaps because Japanese semiconductor manufacturers were concerned over a boomerang effect from technology transfer, "All but Sharp turned us down when we requested cooperation," according to SST director Kim Hyon-kon. Figure 2 shows SST's technology acquisition relationships. Chip design technology, an important element in production of the 64K and 256K DRAM, is being acquired from Micron

Technology Co. in California's silicon valley in the United States. This year, SST established Samsung Tri-Star, a 100 percent subsidiary in silicon valley, and is pursuing the objectives of information gathering and research and development in the United States.

Investment in semiconductor work by SST this year alone will be 150 billion won (about 50 billion yen), with future investment in the 256K DRAM to reach 170 billion won (about 57 billion yen). In the semiconductor field, the company also plans to work on programmable read-only memory (PROM) and semi-custom LSI (large-scale integrated circuits) as well as the DRAM.

Total sales volume of the Samsung Group was about 1.72 trillion yen, with profit about 2 billion yen (in 1983 current figures). The figures seem to indicate the start of a battle over the semiconductor business that will place the fate of the company on the line.

The Samsung Group is not the only one participating in semiconductor work. Four large conglomerates are all participating in the semiconductor business, including Hyundai, Lucky Gold Star, and the Daewoo Group. Semiconductor work requires massive amounts of investment. Table 1 shows the ranking of Korean conglomerates as published by the influential US magazine FORBES in its ranking of the 500 top world companies outside of the United States. As may be seen from the table, ranking in sales volume for the four major groups greatly increased in 1983 over that for 1982. This kind of rapid growth in power provides the economic foundation for the advance into semiconductor work.

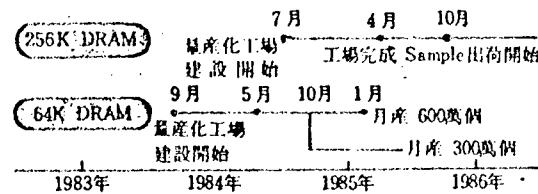


圖 1. 三星半導體通信의 Dynamic RAM開發 스케줄

Figure 1. DRAM Development Schedule of Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications

<u>Product</u>	<u>Year</u>		
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
256K DRAM		July. Start construction of mass production plant.	April. Plant completion. October. Delivery of samples.
64K DRAM	September. Start construction of mass production plant.	October. 3 million units per month.	January. 6 million units per month.

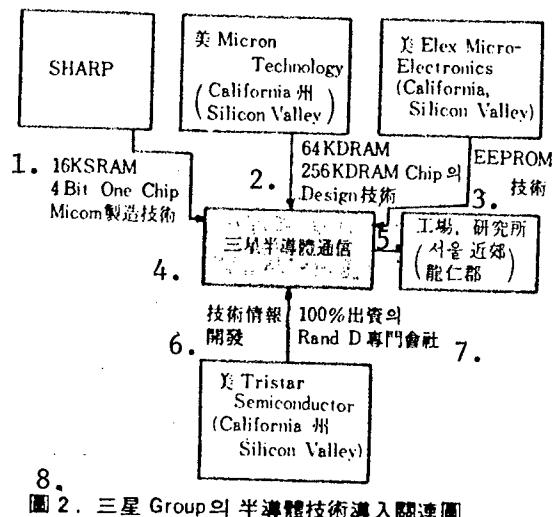


圖 2. 三星 Group의 半導體技術導入關係圖

8.

Figure 2. Technology Acquisition Relationships of Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co

1. 16 K DRAM [static random-access memory] 4 bit one chip microcomputer manufacturing technology
2. 64K DRAM/256K DRAM chip design technology
3. EEPROM [electronically erasable programmable read-only memory] technology
4. Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co
5. Yongin County plant research center (Seoul suburbs)
6. Technology information and development
7. (100 percent subsidiary specializing in research and development)

Lucky Gold Star strengthens ties with AT&T.

The Lucky Gold Star Group established Gold Star Semiconductor Co with 44 percent investment from American Telephone and Telegraph Co, beginning production with the 64K DRAM. According to company director Yi Chang-kyu, distribution of the product will be somewhat later than distribution by SST: "We will begin delivering samples in November." Technology for the 64K DRAM is also being acquired from AT&T Technologies (formerly Western Electric), an AT&T subsidiary. (See Figure 3)

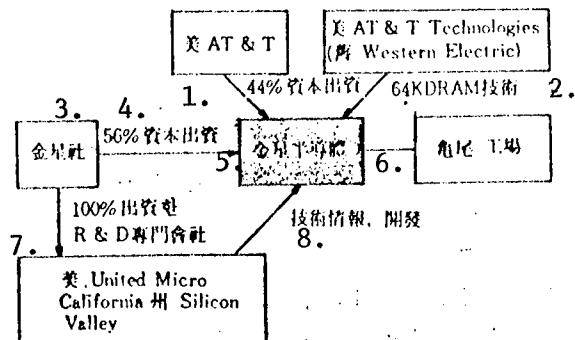


圖 3. Lucky Gold Star Group의 半導體技術導入關係圖

9. Figure 3. Technology Acquisition Relationships of Lucky Gold Star Group

Technology

1. 44 percent investment
2. 64K DRAM technology
3. Samsung Co.
4. Additional investment (56 percent)
5. Gold Star Semiconductor
6. Kumi Plant
7. A 100 percent invested subsidiary of Samsung, specializing in research and development
8. Technology information, development

Gold Star Semiconductor is not only putting effort into the dynamic random access memory, but also, from June of this year, has been putting effort into exporting electronic exchange devices using bipolar elements and hybrid integrated circuits to AT&T. According to director Yi, "We want to go forward with development of semi-custom large scale integrated circuits (LSI), such as gate arrays. In element technology, we plan to strengthen TTL [transistor-transistor logic] and CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductors].

The company has concluded a second source contract for the Zilog Co (US) 280A 8 bit microprocessor and began delivery of products in July of last year. According to director Yi, "The plan is to become a second

source of 16 bit microprocessors for Intel and to produce a 32 bit microprocessor for AT&T in a few years; we don't know how many." The company has its sights on strengthening its relations with AT&T and becoming a base of supply of semiconductors and microprocessors to AT&T in the future.

The Lucky Gold Star Group is in the midst of constructing an expansive 26,000 square meter research center in Anyang in Kyonggi Province. The center is to reach completion in late November. At present the Gold Star Group has 120 researchers in the semiconductor field. Among these are four doctoral degree recipients, two each researching CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductors] and NMOS [N-channel (negative channel) metal-oxide semiconductors]. According to director Yi, the plan is "to expand to 240 researchers working on semiconductors by 1988."

Daewoo and Northern Telecom Co; Hyundai uses own technology.

Recently the Daewoo Group has set up Daewoo Semiconductor Co and, with technology from Canada's Northern Telecom Co, has begun to participate in the market for dynamic RAMs and custom LSI circuits used in communications equipment.

On the other hand, the Hyundai Group, unlike the other three conglomerates, has sought from the beginning to go forward in semiconductor work with its own autonomously developed technology. Hyundai Electronics is responsible for the semiconductor field within the Hyundai Group. Hyundai's semiconductor work is handled by Modern Electrosystem, a subsidiary established in California's silicon valley. Hyundai Group's semiconductor-related investment this year alone is a massive 120 billion won (approximately 40 billion yen).

Hyundai Electronics' vice-president, Ku Ung-so, told us "We are just at the initial stage and we can't call it a success yet, so there is nothing to say right now. We will want to announce it in a big way when we succeed," and did not disclose any details of the work. However, he did reveal only that the 64K DRAM currently being developed is of the CMOS type, and that a completely self-designed 16 bit microprocessor is at the completion stage and is expected to be ready for marketing early next year.

Acquisition of Japanese technology is difficult.

What will happen in the future with work on semiconductors and microprocessors of the four large conglomerates? It is true that the conglomerates are growing rapidly; however, because investment is also on a massive scale, the risk is also high. Accordingly, there are great expectations for technical cooperation with Japanese manufacturers and for the Japanese market as a marketing outlet.

"The reason that Korean semiconductor manufacturers are seeking technology in the United States is that Japanese manufacturers are negative about providing technological assistance. We had no choice but to borrow help from the United States. I believe the Japanese look at the Korea semiconductor industry, which has not grown beyond the childhood stage, with some apprehension and see us as a rival because they haven't been able to grasp our actual situation. Japan's leading-edge industries invest great amounts, and beyond that management and the technicians work hard. Japan will probably lead the United States not only in the 256K DRAM but the 1 mega-byte DRAM as well. Korean companies have practically no reserve capability for investment in the most advanced industrial research and development because their profits are not large. Moreover, a long period of time is necessary in order to stand in a leading position among advanced industries. Since there are advanced industries that are unable to succeed in the United States and Europe, it would be appropriate to say that the situation in Korea is even more difficult than that of the United States and Europe. Japan, out of the mistaken idea that Korea might become a rival in the semiconductor industry, has avoided cooperation with us. They may be missing a long-awaited opportunity. We would like Japan to be more dispassionate and clear-sighted in considering its Korean strategy as respects technology transfer in semiconductors." As the views of Hyundai Electronics' vice-president Ku Ung-so illustrate, for the present at least there are still high barriers between Korean companies and Japan's semiconductor manufacturers.

Questions and Answers With Kim Hyon-kon of SST.

We listened to Kim Hyon-kon, who is the man responsible for SST's semiconductor development, on their plans for semiconductor work.

[Question] Those involved with semiconductors in Japan are surprised that you succeeded immediately with mass production of the 64K DRAM rather than the 16K DRAM . . .

[Answer] It is a great honor to hear that kind of thing from a Japanese. We started mass production with the 64K DRAM, but since we invested plenty of time in research and development and verified that there were absolutely no problems before we started the project, we were assured of success.

[Question] We hear that the selection rate [suryul] for wafer standards at the time of initial production was a high 15 percent; is that true? Japanese manufacturers have more than a 90 percent selection rate at the mass production stage; what is the corresponding rate at your company?

[Answer] The rate was 15 percent at the time of initial production in May, that's true. We were glad it was a high standard. The rate at the sample delivery stage in late June was 45 percent, and it was 70 percent at the mass production stage in October. We are extremely surprised to hear that Japanese manufacturers exceed a 90 percent selection rate. We would like to make that a goal for ourselves.

[Question] The price per unit for Japanese manufacturers' 64K DRAM is from 550 yen to 600 yen for an order of 200,000 units. How much is your company thinking of selling them for? Where are you thinking of selling these?

[Answer] We want to sell them at about \$3 each. That's more expensive than the Japanese product, but we believe there should be an ample market. We want to sell mostly to the domestic market at first, 60 percent, then 25 percent to the United States and the rest to Europe.

[Question] There is the view that it would be better, if you want to sell, to devote full attention to the 256K DRAM for which you are starting plant construction, rather than getting into the 64K DRAM, which has a mature market . . .

[Answer] We think of the 64K DRAM as a practice platform for the 256K DRAM. But that doesn't mean we aren't thinking about business as well. That's because the 64K DRAM will continue to exist as an attractive business in the age of the 256K DRAM, just as demand persisted as before for the 16K DRAM even after the age of the 64K DRAM had arrived.

[Question] We hear that you acquired your 64K DRAM design technology from Micron Technology Co in the United States. Will you be using technology from the same company for development of the 256K DRAM as well? If you do, Micron Technology is using ECC [error correcting circuits] as a means of increasing the 256K DRAM selection rate; what will your company do? Japanese semiconductor manufacturers seek increases in the selection rate at manufacturing stages and are not using ECC for the 256K DRAM.

[Answer] We intend to use technology from Micron Technology with the 256K DRAM too. We will probably end up using ECC as well. You say that Japanese manufacturers are not using ECC; we think that's remarkable. We are watching to see whether Japanese manufacturers will use ECC with the 1 mega-byte DRAM.

[Question] What is the thickness [sonp'ok] produced by your Number One, Number Two and Number Three line plants?

[Answer] It's from 2.5 to 3 microns for the Number One line, and 2 microns for the Number Two and Number Three lines.

[Question] Apart from the dynamic RAM, what are your plans for micro-processor and semiconductor manufacture?

[Answer] We have obtained the technology for the EEPROM from Slex Microelectronics Co in the United States. We plan to do semi-custom LSI's like gate arrays from this point on. With few customers domestically, we are considering the export business.

[Question] How will you do custom LSI's and microprocessors?

[Answer] We would prefer to do original work with microprocessors, but from a business standpoint we will have to take the second source route. For that, we are interested in being a second source for Intel in the United States. We have no detailed plans concerning custom LSI's.

Situation in the computer industry

(Questions and answers with Yi Hui-bom, chief, information section, electronic and electrical equipment bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

[Question] What is your thinking concerning the present situation in Korea's computer industry?

[Answer] The history of Korea's computer industry is short. It is still at the milkteeth stage in comparison with the world computer industry as a whole. Going into the 1980s it had just reached the point where it could make items like displays, printers, FDD's [expansion unknown] and modems. It is still only at the beginning stage with respect to microcomputers and personal computers. As a new industry, it lacks depth in accumulated technology and is short of specialist technicians. Work in software also is only now beginning. The reality at present is that we are maintaining the computer industry with capital and technological cooperation from US and Japanese companies.

[Question] Are there changes in policy concerning assistance from foreign computer manufacturers?

[Answer] The Foreign Capital Inducement Law was amended as of July 1 to begin bringing in foreign capital for computers. Technology cooperation has been liberalized, and in the absence of particular restrictions has been changed from a system that required permission [for transactions] to a system requiring only [that companies provide] notification [to the government].

[Question] What do you look for from Japan?

[Answer] From 1962, when the Foreign Capital Inducement Law was passed, until 1980, there were two instances of technology import and 17 cases of capital assistance. The two instances of technology were agreements with Japan. From 1981 to the present, there have been 20 instances of technology import and 7 cases of capital assistance, so the amount of technological borrowing relative to capital assistance is, on the whole, balancing out. However, 90 percent of these partners are US companies. I hope you will keep this point well in mind. Large Japanese firms like Fujitsu, Hitachi Manufacturing and Nippon Electric already have ties with Korean firms, but they have not readily consented to bring in technology. But wouldn't there be great merit in main-line Japanese

computer manufacturers joining hands with Korean firms? If we could combine complementary strengths, we could open up a way for flourishing activity in the world market, we believe.

IBM's share of general purpose computer is 60 percent.

As with semiconductors, the Korean computer industry has also rapidly become vigorous and has begun to acquire capability in the past 2 or 3 years. Before examining the capability of the computer manufacturers, let us look at the situation with respect to computer use. Figure 4 shows the trend in number of computers installed. This shows the number of units of office computer class or above installed, costing \$50,000 or more, increasing rapidly to the 1983 high point. Up through the end of 1982 there were 766 systems, but as of the end of June of this year the number approximately doubled, to 1,241 systems. General-use middle-sized systems costing more than \$1 million are still only 205 in number, not many, but nonetheless the number has rapidly doubled during the past 3 years.

South Korean population in 1983 was 39,950,000, with nominal GNP of 58.3 trillion won. This population is 1/3 Japan's, and GNP is 1/4 that of Japan.

During the past 3 years, Korea maintained a real GNP growth rate that averaged 7.2 percent per year, higher than Japan's 3.5 percent GNP growth rate. (See table 2). The number of computers installed was less than 1/50th that of Japan, but with the challenge to high-tech industry as seen in semiconductor development, and with sponsorship of the Seoul olympics 4 years from now, Korea, we believe, seems likely to spur on its introduction of computers.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>Japan</u>
Population (average in 1983)	39,950,000	119,420,000
Nominal GNP	58 trillion won (1983) 52 trillion won (1982) 46 trillion won (1981) 37 trillion won (1980)	278 trillion yen (1983) 276 trillion yen (1982) 258 trillion yen (1981) 241 trillion yen (1980)
Real GNP growth rate during past 3 years	7.2 percent	3.5 percent
Number of computers installed	1,114 systems (systems costing \$50,000 or more, as of the end of 1983)	approximately 58,000 systems (systems costing 10 million yen or more, as of the end of September, 1983)

As with other countries in the world, IBM accounts for the greatest share of computers in Korea. Table 3 shows the number of computers brought in, by type, as of the end of June of this year. Ranked at the top was IBM at 21 percent with its 260 system. DEC was second-ranked with 12.3 percent, a big gap. In general-use computers costing \$1 million or more, the IBM share expands to 60 percent, proudly taking the top place. In second place is UNIVAC with 7.8 percent, which does not even reach 10 percent. Fujitsu, the sole Japanese manufacturer exporting to Korea, has 55 systems, only 4.4 percent, and no more than 7.3 percent of the systems costing \$1 million or more.

1. 表 3. 韓國の機種別 Computer 設置状況(1984年6月末現在)

機種名	System 價格						合計
	150萬弗以上 150萬弗未満	100萬弗以上 100萬弗未満	30萬弗以上 30萬弗未満	10萬弗以上 10萬弗未満	5萬弗以上 5萬弗未満	10(%)	
IBM	55	68	65	61	11	260	
FACOM	9	6	32	8	—	55	
UNIVAC	13	3	21	8	—	45	
CYBER	5	10	4	1	3	23	
PRIME	—	14	24	20	5	63	
VAX(PDP)	—	2	27	47	84	160	
NCR	4	4	11	4	17	40	
HP	—	1	12	70	12	95	
ECLIPSE/NOVA	—	—	5	32	41	78	
HONEYWELL	—	2	1	13	12	28	
BURROUGHS	—	—	2	19	—	21	
WANG	—	—	1	6	51	58	
FOUR-PHASE	—	2	2	10	10	24	
其他	1	6	24	79	181	291	
合計	87	118	231	378	427	1241	

1. Computer systems installed in Korea, by type, as of the end of June, (1983)
2. Class
3. Cost of system
4. \$1.5 million or more
5. \$1 million to \$1.5 million
6. #300,000 to \$1 million
7. \$100,000 to \$300,000
8. \$50,000 to \$100,000
9. Total
10. (in units)
11. Type
12. Other
13. Total

Prohibition of imports with plan to shift to domestic production of peripherals

Korean computer manufacturers do not appear in Table 3. However, the government has a plan for shifting to domestic production, and domestic production of peripherals and personal computers is beginning. Korean computer manufacturers have already developed, on the basis of their own technology, not only the 8-bit business personal computer and the MSX personal computer, but a 16-bit personal computer as well and will begin deliveries this year.

The information machine section of the electronics and electrical industry bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) is establishing a hardware policy for the shift to domestic production of computers. The MCI corresponds to Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI); the information machine section is a new organization established in June of last year. The key man in determining government plans for hardware is Yi Hui-pom, section chief of the information machine section. A policy of encouraging technological assistance from foreign manufacturers is developing, while at the same time imports of personal computers are, for practical purposes, restricted to support the shift to domestic production by private-sector Korean firms. As section head Yi puts it, "We have, from July of this year, revised the import of foreign capital and liberalized foreign investment in computers."

In Korea at the present time, whenever anyone wants to bring in computer peripherals (such as displays or printers), or 8-bit or 16-bit personal computers, the government submits documentation in each case to designated private sector organizations, where each instance must be screened. The documentation is placed under consideration and is examined; since it is difficult to foresee when permission will be granted, it comes to the same thing from a business standpoint as if there were an actual import prohibition.

Since products built in Korea (including those built from knock-down kits) do not come under this restriction, even though they might be of foreign type, the number of foreign manufacturers investing in Korean firms and participating in in-country production is increasing.

As a means of extending the government's plan for shifting to domestic production to cover 32-bit computers as well, Korea plans to include minicomputers and office computers under the import limitation in the future. For this reason, the Hewlett-Packard Corp of the United States has established Samsung-Hewlett-Packard, in a 50-50 joint investment with the Samsung Group, and has begun knock-down production of the HP-3000. In the same way, technology cooperation and knock-down production of office computers and minicomputers should become more active.

The shift to domestic production of personal computers through a dual strategy: technology import and autonomous development.

Of the four major corporate groups, the Samsung Group and the Lucky Gold Star Group are slightly in the lead. Both are manufacturing 16-bit personal computers for business use domestically, using independently [developed] technology. In the Daewoo Group, Daewoo Telecommunications is in the middle of developing a 16-bit personal computer with its own technology and has announced production of basic items. The Hyundai Group gives the impression of being a slow starter, but it is rumored that Hyundai Electronics Co has virtually completed an Intel-type 16-bit microprocessor and accordingly will soon announce a 16-bit personal computer using the company's own microprocessor. The other three groups have been shifting over to commercial production of the MSX personal computer during the period from last year to this year.

A special feature of the four major groups' computer strategy is the dual approach; strengthening autonomous development on the one hand, they plan to shift to domestic production through technology brought in with the help of foreign manufacturers and knock down production on the other. Moreover, rather than coordinating various fields to prevent competition with self-developed products, the conglomerate groups are carrying out cooperation with foreign manufacturers in a spirit of not yielding in competition.

It is anticipated that the Samsung Group's 16-bit personal computer and the Gold Star Group's UNIX will be in direct competition for domestic sales with the self-developed products of each company. Here it appears that even though there is intra-group competition, the export of OEM will be of great value as a promising form of cooperation in the future.

[Table 1]
1 表 1. 韓國의 4大財團Group의 實上高順位
2 (美 Fortune誌의 美國除外 世界企業[鐵工業] 랭킹)

企業名	3 隊分		4 實上高順位		1983年	
	1983年	1982年	5 實上高	12 利益	13	14
19 現代 Group	37	41	6 約93億弗	13 約 1億5000萬弗		
20 三星 Group	49	67	7 約72億弗	14 約 8200萬弗		
22 潁星 Group	50	82	8 約72億弗	15 約 7000萬弗		
23 大宇 Group	62	-	9 約63億弗	16 約 6900萬弗		
24 25 東芝	35	34	10 約95億弗	17 約 1億5000萬弗		
参考 26 三菱電機	65	63	11 約61億弗	18 約 1億4000萬弗		

Key on following page

1. Table 1. Ranking of Four Major Conglomerate Groups in Sales Volume
2. (Ranking by FORBES magazine (US) (world mining and manufacturing firms, excluding US companies)
3. Class
4. Sales volume ranking
5. Sales level
6. Approximately \$9.3 billion
7. Approximately \$7.2 billion
8. Approximately \$7.2 billion
9. Appriximately \$6.3 billion
10. Approximately \$9.5 billion
11. Approximately \$6.1 billion
12. Profits
13. Profits
14. Approximately \$82 million
15. Approximately \$70 million
16. Approximately \$69 million
17. Approximately \$150 million
18. Approximately \$140 million
19. Company
20. Hyundai Group
- 21 Samsung Group
22. Lucky Gold Star Group
23. Daewoo Group
24. Reference
25. Toshiba
26. Mitsubishi Electric

12837
CSO: 4107/079

S:KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

POLITICS, REVALUATION BANKRUPTS GERMAN WOLFRAM VENTURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Mar 85 p 17

[Article by Peter Odrich, datelined Seoul, 1 March: "When Finally Everything Goes Sour"]

[Text] Standing idle in Korea is a factory supplied by Germany for a German firm operating in Korea. Even competitors admit that it is one of the most modern such factories in the world, but it is not allowed to operate. Indeed, it may be about to go into receivership very soon. This warning monument to a failed German investment in Korea has a lengthy prehistory: Korea has rich deposits of high-quality wolfram ore, much in demand for the hard metal industry. The Korean KTMC, a subsidiary of the Posco steel group, carries on wolfram ore mining. In addition there is a Korean private entrepreneur who owns the mining rights for an ore deposit which is enormous even by international standards.

In 1978, the southern German hard metal tool manufacturer Hertel got together with this mine owner by the intermediary of Kurt Schneider, a businessman resident in Korea. Hertel was offered an opportunity for a first commitment on the Asian market, the Korean an opportunity for mining and selling ore, rich in wolfram. Hertel in turn served as an intermediary for another German firm to join in, which processes large quantities of Wolfram ore and turns it into metal powder.

The joint plan was quickly drawn up: The Korean was to mine the ore and, with the aid of the German processor, turn it into metal powder. At this point the German factory for hard metal tools was to come in, and the Korean mine owner, for his part, was to get a 50 percent share in that enterprise. Korean President Park (in office at that time) expressed his personal approval of the project. It seems that he was also considering the defense industry angle. Hard metal cores are used (among other things) for antitank weapons.

As usual in Korea, the permit negotiations lasted very long indeed. Still, the financing of the German machinery for the hard metal tool factory (valued at roughly DM25 million) was initiated. At that point some tension arose with the Korean partner, because he insisted on dollar rather than D-mark financing. Eventually Hertel accepted dollar financing by a syndicate of European banks. Due to the fact that the dollar was then decidedly low by

comparison to the D-mark, the new Korean company, Asia Hertel Tungsten Co Ltd, incurred a debt burden which is gigantic in terms of current dollar exchange rates. The first machines arrived in Korea in 1981, and construction began. The great day arrived on 17 October 1982: The supermodern factory started operations with about 140 employees. Kurt Schneider ruefully recalls that even international competitors were amazed.

Nine months later, in 1983, the end came. Asia Hertel Tungsten Co Ltd no longer had any operating capital. In the meantime the dollar had risen so much that far larger interest payments had to be transferred. The Korean partner no longer had any money and was unable to get credit. Though the machines were properly mothballed, and the factory continues to be heated and guarded--it stands idle, and the personnel was dispersed.

Not least among the reasons why Hertel was not willing to unilaterally invest more money was the fact that, parallel to the construction of the plant, Hertel made a substantial investment in an East Asian marketing organization, headed by Kurt Schneider. According to the contracts, this organization had been set up to market that half of the hard metal tool factory output, which was earmarked for exports. At least that organization continues to operate, though it does not sell Korean tools but products made in Europe by the Hertel parent company.

Of course, ever since the total closure of the new plant, there have been ongoing discussions on various possibilities for saving the joint venture after all. However, Asia Hertel Tungsten again had bad luck. The North Korean assassination of members of the South Korean Government in Rangoon killed all those officials who had been on the verge of finding a settlement and held a generally favorable attitude toward the project.

By now, the Korean Development Bank (KDB), the main creditor of the firm now owing (converted) DM80 million, restricts itself to the punctual payment of the dollar claims by the European bank syndicate; the KDB had guaranteed this loan. As, according to Korean bankruptcy law, the party taking over also has to take over all debts, it is hard to find a new partner, because the liabilities keep on growing, due not least to the dollar exchange rate. It is therefore not at all certain whether the forced sale (already announced) will in fact bring in anything. In the long run only a political settlement seems conceivable, by which the government assigns the plant to a Korean industrial group.

11698
CSO: 3620/297

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON POLITICAL LIFE OF PARTY MEMBERS, WORKING PEOPLE

SK292338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2318 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 29 March (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article entitled "To Make Political Life Shine Is a Great Honour of a Revolutionary."

Quoting Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, as saying that physical life is what keeps a man alive as biological organism and social and political integrity is what keeps him alive as a social being, the article continues:

Man's social and political integrity differs basically from his physical life.

First of all, man's political integrity, unlike physical life given to one by his parents, is a life linked with the social collective.

Man's political integrity is also different from physical life in the motive force for its maintenance.

The social and political integrity is maintained and made shine, fed by the revolutionary idea of the leader reflecting the basic demand and desire of the social collective.

People can make shine their social and political integrity forever only when they arm themselves with the revolutionary idea of the leader representing the common demand and interests of society.

Man's social and political integrity is eternal, unlike the physical life that ends in its generation.

As for man, the social being, social and political integrity is the most valuable life incomparable to his physical life.

The article goes on: Social and political integrity is the most precious life to man because it enables him to add lustre forever to the worth and dignity of humanity.

A true revolutionary regards social and political life as the most precious life and cherishes it deep in his heart under any circumstances and makes it shine to the end.

At the dawn of our revolution the young communists who were granted noble political life by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song safeguarded and defended him with their own lives and remained boundlessly faithful to the revolution with the rock-firm faith that they must not bring disgrace upon their social and political life, even if they should lose their physical lives on the road of the arduous revolutionary struggle. Adding lustre to their political life--it was the whole of their worth of life and happiness and was its only purpose.

Social and political integrity is the most precious life to man because it gives him high pride and honour, fresh courage and strength on the road of the revolutionary struggle.

Today our people carry most precious political life given to them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and made shine by our party.

Our people's political life is a life the ideological and spiritual food of which is the revolutionary idea of our party, the great Chuche idea, and which is maintained in the bosom of the workers' party of Korea founded by the great leader and led by our party centre, and in revolutionary organisations, and is made shine in the struggle for accelerating the revolutionary cause of Chuche. Thus, it is the greatest honour and pride for our party members and working people to have the political integrity most valuable in the world.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ACTIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS EXHORTED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Yi Chung-kon]

[Text] When improving the functions and roles of the local people's committee, it is essential to clarify what the administrative functions are, and what kind of tasks they are carrying out.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has clearly defined the basic nature of the local people's committees on the basis of the scientific analysis of his experience and achievements in the process of building the people's government.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, enjoined as follows: "Administrative functions are to govern and manage with a firm grip."

The administrative functions of the local people's committees are to manage with a firm grip on the work objects such as the local population and land. In other words, the administrative functions of the local people's committee are administrative activities for the execution of the party line and politics, which are embodied in the laws, decisions, and directives of the national sovereign organs.

In essence, the administrative function is an important form of national government activities for the support and realization of the independence of the working masses.

The administrative functions of the local people's committee are basically distinguishable from those of other state organs.

The basic distinguishing characteristics of the administrative functions of the local people's committee are found first of all, in the activities in which they involve themselves directly--in organizing and directing laws, decisions and directives of the sovereign organs administratively.

The administrative functions of the local people's committee are carried out in many different forms and methods, such as by arranging and grasping the work necessary for the execution of the laws, decisions, and directives

of the sovereign organs, the organization and guidance for the execution, and the inspection and review of the execution.

Another special basic characteristic of the administrative functions of the local people's committee is [in performing] activities of the state power, which guarantee directly the actual realization of the independence of the working masses of the people.

The functions of all the state organs are directed without exception towards realizing the independence of the working masses of the people.

Through legislative activities, which are the principal way of performing the sovereign functions, the sovereign organs grant autonomous rights to the working masses of the people, define the basic duties that they ought to observe, and through sovereign direction, supervision, and control, they make sure that they are carried out well.

Unlike the sovereign functions and the functions of the trial and prosecution organs, the administrative functions of the local people's committee, an administrative executive organ, assure the independence of the working masses of the people through organizational and executive activities.

By performing the administrative functions, the local people's committee helps create all sorts of practical conditions under which the democratic freedom and rights of the working masses, which have been bestowed upon them by the sovereign authority, are realized and fulfilled.

By performing the administrative functions, the local people's committee not only assures the political freedom and rights of the working masses of the people, but also assures the attainment of their independence by managing every aspect of social life of the state, from food and clothing to education, culture, and health.

The primary function of the local people's committee is to guarantee the attainment of the independence of the working masses of the people, and at the same time to undertake activities in support of its fulfillment.

Our great leader has already clearly defined the essential nature of the administrative functions of the local people's committee, along with its basic features.

Our great leader has clarified that the basic features of the administrative functions of the local people's committee should be to develop the economy and culture uniformly within the areas of their concern, and to take responsibility for improving the life of the people in those areas.

One of the basic features of the administrative functions of the local people's committee is to assure the uniform and planned development of the economy and culture of the areas concerned.

This is related to the special aspects of the developments of the local economy and culture, and to the position that the local people's committee occupies.

The construction of the local economy and culture is carried out by the local inhabitants, and the development of the local economy and culture depends on such factors as the local resources and labor sources.

A local economy and culture of this type can rapidly be developed in many ways through the organized executive activities of the local people's committee.

The local people's committee is the organ governing the areas concerned and the head of the household in charge of overall housekeeping within the areas concerned. Accordingly, the local people's committee takes full responsibility for the pluralistic development of the local economy and culture of the concerned areas. Therefore, the local people's committee, for the purpose of bringing about pluralistic development in the local economy and culture, must mobilize and utilize the energy and wisdom of the masses and all local resources most effectively and rationally.

The fact that the basic feature of the administrative functions of the local people's committee is to bring about a uniform development of the local economy and culture is related to the position that the local people's committee occupies in the construction of socialism in our country.

The county [kun] is an integrated unit of local economic and cultural development.

In our country, since the industrial goods of the city are supplied through the counties, and because agricultural products are also distributed to the cities through the counties, the county is the connecting base of production and consumption. Also, the urban culture and way-of-life permeates to the rural areas through the county. The county is the base of the rural cultural revolution.

The county has the appropriate size, the necessary guiding organs, and the necessary material and technical means needed to develop the local economy and culture uniformly.

Under the centralized direction of the central government, the provincial people's committee is charged with directing the local economy and culture, which develop on the basis of the county as a unit. The provincial people's committee is charged with drawing up local economic and cultural development plans which reflect accurately the actual status of the economic and cultural developments of all counties. For the execution of these plans, it is to actively involve itself in directing the programs.

Thus, the local people's committee is charged with a mission to develop the economy and culture of the area concerned.

As clarified by the great leader, another of the basic features of the administrative functions of the local people's committee is to take the responsibility for taking care of the lives of the people living in the concerned area.

Taking the responsibility for looking after the people's lives is a basic feature of the administrative functions of the local people's committee. This means, above all, that the local people's committee must involve itself directly in taking care of the lives of the peasants along with the workers and office workers. It also implies that the material culture of the people must be guaranteed across the board.

The material culture of the people can be satisfactorily guaranteed only if their various needs, such as food, clothing, spending, education and medical treatments are met. Guaranteeing the overall material culture of the workers in order to enable them to enjoy an independent and creative living is another basic feature of the administrative functions of the local people's committee.

12474
CSO: 4110/094

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY WRITES ON CHUCHE NEW VIEW OF MAN

SK021021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 11th anniversary of the publication of "on some questions in understanding the Chuche philosophy," a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il (2 April 1974).

The paper in an article titled "New View of Man Expounded by Chuche Idea" says in part:

The work gives an all-round exposition of the originality and the greatness of the Chuche philosophy and its position in the history of philosophy.

The keynote of the work is a profound philosophical elucidation of man.

The new philosophical view of man, established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has been further developed in depth and scope by our party.

Our party has perfected in an integral way the philosophical understanding of man with its profound analysis and flawless logic. This served as a basis in a scientific elucidation of the philosophical principle of the Chuche idea and the establishment of the man-centered world outlook.

Our party's exploit in perfecting the Chuche-based understanding of man is, first of all, a scientific exposition of essential characteristics of man.

The Chuche idea raised as the fundamental problem of the philosophy and position and role of man in the world and propounded the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and he decides everything. This made it possible to expose the essential characteristics of man, fundamental attributes of dominator and transformer of the world.

Our party gave a profound elucidation of the truth that Chajusong, creativity and consciousness are essential characteristics of man, a social being. This is an elucidation of the fundamental characteristics of man on the basis of social attributes peculiar to him.

Chajusong, creativity and consciousness are social attributes peculiar to man.

As man is a social being with chajusong, creativity and consciousness, he is the most superior and strongest being in the world.

Another feat of our party in the establishment of the Chuche-based view of man is that it raised the dignity and value of man to the highest level.

The Chuche philosophy regards man, the popular masses, as the master dominating and transforming the world and as the subject of social history. This has raised the dignity and value of man to the highest level. This is a feat of the Chuche philosophy that no other philosophical idea has ever performed.

By giving a profound philosophical elucidation of the problem concerning the dignity and value of man our party powerfully inspires the popular masses to understand their dignity and value and rise in the struggle to defend them and add brilliance to them.

The revolutionary character and greatness of the Chuche idea lie in that it enabled the popular masses to realise their dignity and value and voluntarily turn out to the revolutionary struggle to defend them.

A feat of our party also lies in that it has established the perfect philosophical view of man to adopt a man-centered world outlook.

Our party composed the system and evolved the content with the view of man as the basis, thereby systematizing in an integral way a Chuche-based world outlook, a world outlook centering on man.

Our party perfected the philosophical understanding of man and put it in the starting position of the philosophy as a whole. This was an event which brought about a radical turn in the development of the world outlook of mankind. Herein lies its distinguished exploit which contributed to the development of the philosophical history.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LOYALTY TO PARTY, KIM IL-SONG DISCUSSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Endless Loyalty to the Revolutionary Leader is the Basic Nature of Our People"]

[Text] Amid the march toward the transformation of the entire society with the chuche ideology, enormous changes and results are occurring in revolution and construction. Especially the spiritual world of our people--who endlessly adore and support the revolutionary leader--is becoming more lofty and pure in keeping step with the advance of the revolution. Such revolutionary ethos was strongly demonstrated on the occasion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to foreign countries this year, and it was strongly displayed in the process of implementing the militant tasks that the party proposed.

Reality confirms that it has become a permanent and immutable revolutionary ethos throughout society and the inalienable revolutionary spirit of our people to highly support the party and the leader. This becomes a proud accomplishment that guarantees the final victory of the chuche cause.

(1)

The characteristic of a race and a people is defined by their political and ideological ethos. A great people are bound to have a lofty and pure nature that clearly reveals their ideological and spiritual world.

When we talk about a nature unique to a people, we refer to a revolutionary ethos that they hold fast throughout the entire period of the revolutionary struggle. A temporarily formed ethos cannot define the ideological and spiritual characteristic of the people concerned.

Revolution continues without end. For this reason, the people must fight on until they achieve the final victory of the revolution. And, in order to do this, they must maintain the revolutionary ethos that they carried during the pioneering period and high period of the revolution. This becomes a basic problem that decides the future of the revolution and the future of the people.

Only the revolutionary spirit that does not change, no matter how long time passes, can link generation with generation and thus keep the lifeline of revolution strongly maintained. When loyalty to the leader becomes permanent and immutable with its roots sunk strongly in the ideological and spiritual world of the people, the basic nature of the people who make revolution can be said to have been firmly established.

Loyalty to the leader, which permeates our entire society today, is permanent, immutable and unflinching loyalty.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and a secretary of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "The revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists and people who support with loyalty the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is firm, permanent and immutable. ("The Korean Workers Party is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious (T.D.) [tikkut . dikkut] Tradition," Single-volume Publication, pp 33-34)

The thoughts and feelings of our people who endlessly and admiringly adore the respected and beloved leader and who strongly trust and support the party and the leader today are becoming intense with every passing day. The reality today that the entire people, firmly united around the party and the leader, are tenaciously fighting on for the completion of the chuche cause clearly confirms that in the future, too, our society will become a wholesome revolutionary society brimming with loyalty to the party and the leader.

It is because the leader and the masses of people are bonded with inseparable revolutionary ties that such high and pure ethos of the entire people can be formed.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is the head of the Korean revolution and the father and teacher of our people.

The most revolutionary and moral relationship between the leader and our people is found in that the leader guides the people with full responsibility and the people solely trust and follow the leader.

The Korean communists and people, generation after generation, have been nurtured by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song's guidance, and they have enjoyed the honor and happiness as true revolutionary fighters. Apart from the fact that the respected and beloved leader has led the stern revolutionary struggle to victory for over half a century, we cannot think of the fact that our people today enjoy the true lives as human beings and that they can confidently march toward a communist future. For this reason, our people regard the leader's bosom instantly as the revolution's bosom, and regard it as the just reason and noble obligation to constantly and highly support the leader who cares for them and leads them. In our country thus the ties between the leader and the masses of people have been raised to the noblest height and they are being strengthened with the march of the revolution. Precisely because of this,

the lofty revolutionary ethos of our people today is becoming unflinching that cannot be shaken in any storm.

A proud course has been forged before our society had begun to brim with the lofty and pure revolutionary ethos for admiringly adoring the revolutionary leader.

It has become firm especially in the course of brilliantly inheriting the precious ideological and spiritual asset forged during the pioneering period of the revolution.

Since there is continuity in the revolutionary struggle, the ideological and spiritual ethos of the people, too, has been developed in historical continuity. The national disposition and character, which was started with a glorious beginning and consolidated in ordeals, has an everlasting vitality.

The lofty ethos of the revolutionaries that was forged during the pioneering period of the revolution is being expanded throughout the entire society while it is being continued from generation to generation. In the course that thus the ranks of the revolutionary fighters grow and are expanded in multiples with the march forward of the revolution, the society-wide ethos of supporting the leader is completed and consolidated.

During the dawning period of our revolution revolutionary fighters who united around the great special comrade were only a few in number. However, under the most difficult conditions that they had no party or revolutionary regime to rely on, they forged the superb model of highly supporting the leader. It has become a precious ideological and spiritual asset that our people deeply cherish forever, no matter how much time passes. In the course of continuing this glorious tradition the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that guarded the revolutionary command post with lives were united into the ranks for supporting the leader. The large troops composed of members of the Workers Party, and the ranks of the Youth Guards who are the powerful reserves of the party were also nurtured through such a historical process.

Today, our entire people highly support the slogan of Loyalty: "Let Us All Become Kim Kyoks and Ch'a Kwang-suns of the 80's!" In this slogan is engraved the iron-clad will and conviction of our people who are willing to support the leader highly until the final victory of the revolution is won, with the standpoint and posture of the time when the revolutionary cause was pioneered. Both the old and the young generations, command personnel of the revolution, and broad strata of workers, peasants, and working intellectuals are living and fighting on with single aspiration and wish.

Today, after half a century later since then, the generation of our revolution has been changed, and the composition of its ranks have been changed much. However, the revolutionary spirit that fills the revolutionary ranks remains unchanged now as before. Herein indeed is the firmness of

the society-wide ethos of our people, and is the strong guarantee for continuously and vigorously stepping up the monochronization process of the ranks in the future.

The immutability of the revolutionary ethos of our society is also based on today's proud reality which unfolds the bright future of the revolution.

The ideological and spiritual world of people reflects historical reality. Only in the great reality can the great ethos of people be forged.

The ever-victorious history of our revolution has been a proud course that the bright future of the revolution has endlessly developed under the guidance of the great party. It has been also the course in which different persons have joined with single aspiration and wish for trusting the leader with their own and latter generation's destiny and following the leader.

The course that our revolution has traversed has been arduous and difficult beyond description. However, it has made our people learn through practical struggle the precious truth that only if they highly support the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, can they win in the revolution and safeguard the honor and dignity of the people generation after generation. Thus, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the early period of the construction of a new society, people from all strata and spheres, overcoming different political views and beliefs and class differences, forged the noble ethos of endlessly supporting with unity great Comrade Kim Il-song, who is a national hero. Among them were the basic revolutionary classes and even nationalists who were imbued with "anti-communism." If they had lacked firm conviction in seeing through to the future in the greatness of the leader, it would have been impossible to forge such a revolutionary ethos.

Today, long since that time, a brighter future is unfolding before our revolution. Amid the struggle to transform the entire society with the chuche ideology, our political and economic prowess is being matchlessly strengthened, and our fatherland is entering a great golden age.

Although during this year the internal and international situation has been so complicated and we confronted vast problems, we have made breakthroughs to achieve epoch-making advances in all phases of socialist construction and the people's livelihood. What our people cherish more deeply in their hearts was the firm conviction in the greatness of the leader who led revolution and construction solely on the path to victory.

Similarly as in pioneering and advancing the revolution, in the struggle to complete the revolutionary cause, too, the revolutionary leader plays a decisive role. What becomes a problem when the revolution reaches a higher stage is having a firm center of leadership and a center for unity. It is because this basic problem has been solved that today we have an unlimitedly bright future of the revolution and the

political and ideological ethos of our people has reached a noble elevation.

Even today when the revolution has reached a new higher stage, the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is wisely leading the party and the state with refined leadership and extra-ordinary energy. And our party is skillfully organizing and leading the struggle to realize the noble will of the leader. Today, great victories are being won in the implementation of the three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, and the position of our fatherland is being elevated every day, and a vast vista is unfolding before the struggle of our people for socialist and communist construction. This is unthinkable apart from the greatness of our party.

In the guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who leads at the forefront of the struggle to transform the entire society with the chuche ideology our people firmly see the bright future of the revolution. Thus the will and conviction of our people that they have nothing that they cannot achieve on the path following the guidance of the party and the leader is being further consolidated. Because the entire party is united and the entire people are united with this single ideological will, the revolutionary ethos of our party is so firm and immutable.

In the fact proven with reality that in the ideological and spiritual world of the people who have been guided by the great party and who have learned deeply in their hearts the greatness of the leader can reach an endlessly noble height lies the immense pride of our people.

(2)

The noble ethos of our people who highly support the party and the leader is being fully demonstrated today in revolutionary practice.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and a secretary of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "Whether one has a firm revolutionary view or not is proved by revolutionary practice." ("On the Chuche Ideology," Single-volume Publication, p 66)

How the ideological and spiritual ethos of the people will turn out in the future will be displayed in today's ideological firmness and thoroughness. The loyalty of the people cherished with conviction is continued without change and is elevated with the passing of time.

Today, it is the purpose and reward of life for everyone in our society to become a true chuche-type communist revolutionary. Thus the proud reality that all members of society grow up tenaciously as the indomitable revolutionary fighters with endless loyalty to the party is unfolding. Such pressing reality tells us the nobleness and immutability of the revolutionary ethos of our people.

Above all in our society today the people regard it as the greatest happiness to support the guidance of the party and the leader and they orient their thinking and practice toward this.

In the revolutionary struggle, it is important to support and defend the leader first and last. This is the basic iron rule that revolutionaries must defend their lives. Even if we say that everything changes with the advance of the revolution, such a principled standpoint must not be changed.

The Korean communists and people regard it a great honor to devote their utmost without discrimination to the support of the party and the leader. This is the traditional spirit of our people which is highly displayed in any form of struggle.

Today, our people are strongly defending the prestige of the party and the leader with the same spirit with which the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners carried out all combat actions with their greatest interest in defending the command post even under the most difficult adverse circumstances. It is the ethos of our people that even when they build a single building and carry out a single political action, they think about the prestige of the party, and even when they compose a song, they fill it with the feeling of respect and admiration toward the leader.

For faithful revolutionaries there is no particular impetus for supporting the guidance of the party. All processes and opportunities in work and life must be permeated consistently and strongly with loyalty. Today, the thinking and practice of our people are leaning more toward how they can give pleasure to the revolutionary leader and how they can accept better the guidance of the party and the leader.

During the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to foreign countries and the period following it, the entire party and the entire society brimmed with unprecedented revolutionary fervor. During these turbulent days no matter what they did at the posts of revolution and construction, the entire people adored with piety the respected and beloved leader who was developing energetic external activities, they turned all work toward making contributions to the glorifying of the achievements of the leader's foreign visit as the party intended. This is a vivid picture of the lofty revolutionary ethos of our people who regard it their foremost duty to support the leader and devote their utmost to it.

The ethos of our people who faithfully support the guidance of the party and the leader is thorough and firm in all phases.

In the course of revolution many difficult and complicated duties are posed. However, the true revolutionary wages his struggle from the firm standpoint that even the slightest deviation cannot be allowed in supporting the party. Precisely because of this, the lives and struggle of the faithful fighters shine with such loftiness.

The Korean communists and people are the revolutionary people who always adhere firmly to the thorough and firm standpoint in the task of supporting, defending and safeguarding the leader. Throughout the historical period the true Korean revolutionaries have always made strict demands on their work and have made strenuous efforts to support fully the guidance of the party, no matter how difficult the tasks they may face. Such thoroughness has been fully demonstrated in the struggle to oppose all foreign ideological currents and to defend the unity and solidarity of the party.

The future of the revolution is decided by how we adhere to party lines and policies. Even the slightest ideological retrogression and wavering makes it impossible for the revolution to advance. Because Korean communists were keenly mindful of this, they were firm in the course of defending party lines and policies in the past, and resolutely fought against all reactionary ideologies. It is the revolutionary ethos which our revolutionary ranks even today have continued to unite and unite once again solely on the basis of the ideology of the leader.

Today, in our society even the existance of the slightest element that deviates from the ideological intention of the party and the leader cannot be tolerated and cannot be allowed to penetrate. Our people know only single guidance ideology and party activity, and carry out all work in accordance with the intention of the party. Thus, our party and the revolutionary ranks have literally one single ideological crystallization. Herein lies the reason why our revolutionary ranks grow stronger endlessly even if the imperialists and the foes of the revolution step up their reactionary offensive in all phases of ideology, morality and life style.

Regardless of the objective situation and condition of the revolution, there is consistently no change in the ethos of our people who faithfully support the guidance of the party and the leader.

There can be various ups and downs and turns and twists on the advancing path of the revolution. However, the posture of the revolutionaries supporting the party can never be altered. It is an ethos unique to the true revolutionaries to faithfully support the party with the firm conviction, whether it rains or snows, or whether it is uneventful or difficult.

Tracing the history of the protracted yet glorious Korean communist movement, we find that there were many difficult periods which were decisive in the destiny of the revolution. Every time, the indomitable fighters--with the revolutionary chastity which might have bent but never been broken--defended and supported with their lives the head of the revolution, the leader. The anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who defended the revolutionary command post with their bodies against the incoming enemy fire and who unhesitatingly cut their own tongues to defend the secrets of the command post were like that. And the heroic fighters of the Fatherland Liberation War who blocked the enemy gun muzzles while singing "Long Live General Kim Il-song" were like that.

Their valor demonstrated that those who knew how to sacrifice themselves without hesitation for the party and the revolution at the most trying moments were the true revolutionaries.

Loyalty to the party and the leader must be displayed consistently not only under the adverse circumstances but also at normal times. Only those who support the party and the leader without even the slightest wavering even in the uneventful circumstances can unflinchingly maintain their political conviction even if they encounter adverse circumstances. This is an immutable truth that life proves.

Today, the objective circumstances of our revolution are different from the past. However, the spiritual status of the Korean communists is not different at all from the time when they defended the headquarters of the revolution in the past stern revolutionary struggle.

Our people are filled with determination to share forever the destiny with our party center, and they are struggling with devotion to implement party lines and policies. The behavior of many hidden heroes and hidden meritorious people who have strongly defended revolutionary posts they have been assigned to consistently for scores of years and silently keep working in order to brilliantly implement the intention of the party is lofty as the valor of the heroic fighters who sacrificed their lives in the fierce fighting.

This shows us that our people are strongly prepared politically and ideologically to support the party and the leader, no matter what kind of ordeal may visit them. Given this fact that we still confront the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and we have to pioneer a distant and stern path in our revolution, it is most important for the entire people to thoroughly prepare themselves with such ideology.

A brighter future of our revolution is forged indeed in that the entire people maintain sincere unchanging loyalty to the party, regardless of circumstances and conditions.

It is a matchlessly precious achievement that our society brims with the noble ethos of highly supporting the party and the leader. The future of our party and revolution is dependent on how we can adhere to and cause this revolutionary ethos to bloom.

Above all, we must be mindful that there can be no limits to the loyalty of the revolutionary, and strengthen revolutionary discipline.

Just as jade shines when polished, if the revolutionaries present higher demand, can they glorify their political lives endlessly. For this reason, no standstill is allowed in the training of the revolution. No matter who he may be, only if he endlessly tempers and trains himself, can he find the path to complete his revolutionary ethos. Indomitable fighters, without exception, who remained faithful to the party and the leader, never found even the slightest dissatisfaction in training

themselves ideologically. They always regarded their loyalty to the leader rudimentary, and lived and fought with the passionate ambition and determination to support the leader more strongly. Life shows that only such revolutionaries can never change throughout their lives and remain loyal to the party and the revolution even if they have to sacrifice their lives at difficult moments.

Our revolution has advanced afar, and we now lie in a rewarding period when the party has been strengthened more than ever, organizationally and ideologically. Past valor or merit, too, must shine only through the struggle to constantly remain loyal to the party and the revolution. All cadres, party members, and workers are urged to maintain the party spirit and the revolutionary spirit and adhere to the pledge that they once made to the party and the revolution.

The historical course of the Korean communist movement teaches us that loyalty becomes true if continued.

The tradition of loyalty to the party and the leader is a precious ideological and spiritual asset for the future of the revolution. We must gloriously carry on this asset generation after generation. This is the way for strongly continuing the revolution generation after generation, and it is an important mission assigned to our generation in the 1980's.

Today, the path for permanently defending the tradition of loyalty is to support our party center. Our party is the general staff of the Korean revolution, and the organizer and quide of all victories. The party that follows the banner of the party is the continuation of the path that the young communists of Korea marched under the great general flying high the banner of T.D. Only if we follow this sole path, can we complete the revolutionary cause that they pioneered in the thick forests of Paektu.

We, with the firm standpoint of knowing only the party and the leader, we will trust all our destiny solely with the party and break through even difficulties and ordeals together with the party. This is the firm and immutable will and permanent pledge of members of the Korean Workers Party and the people.

10372
CSO: 4110/065

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA CITES KIM CHONG-IL'S CARE FOR TRIPLETS

SK030439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 1 April (KCNA)--There are many legend-like stories about love of humanity in Korea where man is regarded as the most valuable being.

Among them is a story about deep love for 135 groups of triplets.

On 20 December, 7 years ago, triplets were born at a family in Tokjok Ri, Changpung County, Kaesong Municipality, adjacent to the military demarcation line.

The just born babies were in a critical condition from complications.

Informed of this by officials concerned, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took measures to save them at all costs.

Competent medical workers, up-to-date medical instruments and cars carrying rare medicines arrived in Kaesong one after another from Pyongyang.

Medical workers with a long medical experience in pediatric, circulation disease, urinological and obstetrical and gynecological departments devoted all their wisdom, energy and care to save the three babies on the spot.

The centre received reports on medical treatment every day and took relevant measures.

As a result, the triplets were saved.

Comrade Kim Chong-il sent them clothes, blankets, cotton and quilt cloth and much foodstuffs to support them for a year.

One hundred thirty-five groups of triplets have so far been born throughout the country.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said frequent birth of triplets was a sign of national prosperity and the state should take good care of them. Upholding his noble intention, Comrade Kim Chong-il has shown deep love for all the triplets.

Triplets born in Yonsa County of North Hamgyong Province and Taechon County of North Pyongan Province revived under this love.

When triplets were born in Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, on 2 July 1980, Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that a picture album of 31 groups of triplets who had been born was made and presented to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song was satisfied to see that album and had copies of this album sent to the parents of the 31 groups of triplets.

Comrade Kim Chong-il dispatched a central medical group wherever triplets were born, regarding it as a big happy event and sent even planes repeatedly when the babies were in a critical condition.

He made sure that doctors and nurses should take charge of the health of triplets even after they leave hospitals and reports about their lives and health were made to the party centre twice a year.

After the opening of the Pyongyang maternity hospital, he let the hospital take special care of triplets and sent all of them foodstuffs, clothes, blankets, quilt cloth and even dress materials for their future wedding.

Last year, he sent as gifts silver knives to boys and golden rings to girls which the triplets and their parents would keep as souvenirs all their lives.

All the triplets born under this deep loving care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are enjoying greatest happiness amid blessings of all people.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS PUBLICATION OF KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK012327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 1 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work "on intensifying class education for party members."

The article points out that Comrade Kim Il-song in the work explained the need to intensify class education of the party members and working people as required by the situation of the country and the developing revolution and clarified in an all-round way the basic direction and tasks.

It says: The work displayed great vitality in firmly equipping the people with a high degree of class awakening, consolidating our revolutionary base politically and ideologically and stepping up socialist construction.

The danger of war is constantly prevailing and the situation remains tense in our country. But our people are victoriously pushing ahead with the cause of socialism and communism without the slightest vacillation and wavering, smashing at every step the enemy's aggressive moves.

This is mainly attributable to our party's class awakening and principled education of people through constant class education.

We must always staunchly fight against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, mindful of their essential nature and maliciousness. Only when we realize their viciousness well, can we work in a strained and militant way with heightened vigilance and maintain a principled position toward imperialism and class enemy.

We must not be taken in by their crafty tactics.

It is a crafty ruse of imperialism to describe war as a means for "peace," "freedom" and "defence of human rights" and paint colonial plunder as "economic aid."

The "threat of southward invasion" much clamoured about by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique in South Korea are nothing but a crafty sophism to conceal the colonial policy and military fascist rule and justify their moves to unleash another war against the DPRK.

The deeper the imperialists and class enemy find themselves in a quagmire, the more persistently they follow the line of aggression and war.

Now the U.S. imperialists are staging "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal in South Korea. This is in fact a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war" against the DPRK. They are also trying to inflict a nuclear holocaust on mankind by provoking a thermonuclear war.

They have deployed nuclear war means in the Far East, Western Europe and all other parts of the world and are crying about "star wars." This clearly shows their vicious intention to destroy the present military equilibrium, get the "upper hand of strength" and realise their wild desire for "world supremacy."

The socialist countries and the peaceloving people of the world are keenly watching the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation moves and resolutely fighting against them. The U.S. imperialists' sinister intention to take "superiority in strength" and threaten someone with nuclear weapons is no more than an anachronistic delusion.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR FEBRUARY 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during February 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 February 1985 at the bottom of page 4 carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Oppose the New War Provocations of the U.S. Imperialists and Strongly Defend the Socialist Fatherland." The editorial states that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique begin joint military exercise "Team Spirit 85" on 1 February despite the opposition and criticism of the Korean people and peace loving peoples of the world; notes that this exercise will continue for 70 days, until the middle of April, and will comprise over 200,000 U.S. troops from the continental United States and the Asian Theater, including B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 fighter-bombers, etc., carrying nuclear weapons, a nuclear equipped carrier squadron, missile units mustering numerous ultra-modern weapons; notes that the U.S. proclaimed the Korean peninsula, "The First Frontier of U.S. Strategy," and the "Forward Defense Area"; cites "Team Spirit 85" for its role in firming up the mutual military reliance on the part of the U.S., Japan and South Korea and the danger it poses to peace and the threat it poses against the northern half of the republic; claims that (North) Korea wished to save the talks despite the firing incident which resulted in the death of their guards in P'anmunjom but, despite claims that "Team Spirit 85" was the usual joint military exercise which is usually held every year and should not influence the talks, the (North) Korean proposal to save the talks through a meeting at the prime ministerial level was refused and a wartime atmosphere was maintained which could in no way be considered as a positive attitude for holding the talks; explains at length the threat which "Team Spirit 85" poses for peace on the Korean peninsula and the obstacle it poses to the talks; calls for everyone to uphold the order of the Supreme Headquarters of the KPA and to crush the aggressors every step of the way; calls upon soldiers in the KPA, Korean Peoples Constabulary, members of the WPRG and Red Youth Honor Guard to maintain full combat readiness posture to crush any sudden onslaught of the enemy and for all party members and workers to uphold Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 10th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to expedite revolution and construction and further consolidate the might of the socialist system of the country; calls for realization of tripartite talks and easing of the tense situation so that North-South talks can resume; concludes with assurance that the people's struggle to rally around the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and to fight strongly for peace and the independent peaceful reunification of the country will be victorious.

On 2 February 1985, on the upper three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us, the Entire Party and All People, Turn Out With One Accord and Thoroughly Implement the Party's Militant Slogans." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 030, 13 February 1985, pp D 4-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorializes WPK Slogans." Text also summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-014, 19 February 1985, pp 87-88, under the title, "Let All Party and Entire People Turn Out As One To Implement Thoroughly the Party's Militant Calls": "Dailies Call for Implementing WPK Calls".]

On 4 February 1985, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Decisively Increase Coal Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's statement, "Coal is the food of our country's chuche industry and rapidly increasing coal production is the breakthrough for successfully accomplishing all economic tasks"; emphasizes that an important task in preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and national liberation this year is normalizing production at a high level and putting the independent accounting system into effect; quotes the slogan of the party central committee that coal is most urgently required for the economic development of the country; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the coal districts of Anju, Sunch'on, Kangdong and the northern are to recognize the importance of fulfilling the quotas of their coal mines in order to supply sufficient coal to operate the thermal power plants, factories and enterprises and to strive to produce even as much as one more ton of coal in the spirit of self-reliance; calls upon all economic guidance functionaries in every coal mine to perform political work according to the requirements of the Taean Work System and to organize and supervise production by giving clear assignments to the workers day by day and conducting wrap-up sessions in a timely fashion; urges families to conserve the coal they use in their households recognizing the effort the coal miners made to extract it; calls for widespread introduction of modern coal extraction methodology in the coal mining operations and waging the struggle to use more low calorie and subanthracite coal; urges all functionaries and workers in every coal mine to uphold Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the slogans of the party central committee and strive to increase coal production decisively and thereby bring about a great upswing in socialist economic construction.

On 5 February 1985, at the upper right three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Greet the 40th Anniversaries of the Nation's Liberation and the Founding of the Party With Proud Achievements in Socialist Construction." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-016, 1 March 1985, pp 102-105: "Daily on Anniversary."]

On 6 February 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Political Work of Inspiring the People to Perform Exploits." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-016, 1 March 1985, pp 99-01: "Daily on Inspiring People."]

On 7 February 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Heighten the Quality of Products." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need to reduce the amount of materials while raising up the quality of products; praises the person who takes on difficult tasks, daily increases the efficiency of the manufacturing

process and exceeds his quota, terming such a person as a true vanguard of the speed battle; quotes the party slogan, "Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Heighten the Quality of Products in All Units of Every Sector of the National Economy!"; stresses the need for improving the quality of products to raise up the living standard to a higher level with the equipment, materials and manpower at hand; calls for ideological indoctrination to reform the ideological understanding of the producing masses; calls for incorporation of modern equipment, automation and remote control operations into the manufacturing process as well as raising up the technical and cultural level of the party members and workers; calls upon all factories and enterprises to perform periodic maintenance on their equipment and see to it that technical norms and regulations are followed; stresses the importance of establishing a quality rating system and utilization of pricing leeways; calls for proper rating of product quality and pricing accordingly; urges quality control functionaries to establish proper quality control norms and regulations and product samples; calls upon all to uphold the call of the party central committee to wage the struggle to heighten the quality of products and thereby achieve a new advance in economic development and improvement of the standard of living.

On 8 February 1985, at the lower right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Energetically Set the Positive Example of Living and Working Like the Unsung Heroes." The editorial states that the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes is providing a powerful push to the ideological reform and the technical reform of the workers and is producing unsung meritorious workers doing great work; points out the inventor, Hong Ki-pok, featured elsewhere in this paper, for his contribution to the economic development of the country through his inventions; notes that it is party policy to generalize the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes in order to produce more such labor heroes to further socialist economic construction; calls for party organizations to follow the wishes of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il and give widespread recognition of the wonderful examples of unsung meritorious workers and labor heroes; stresses that there are unsung meritorious workers and labor heroes in all units of every sector who live and work like the unsung heroes and they can be found among the ranks of workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, health workers, primary level party functionaries; calls for signaling our meritorious workers in the same or nearby units for their co-workers to emulate since nearby examples have greater influence; emphasizes that numerous inventions and innovations are appearing but the problem remains to put them all into practice to reap success rather than giving mere lip-service; states that the purpose of generalizing the positive example of unsung meritorious workers and unsung labor heroes is to reap greater success in accomplishing the revolutionary tasks; exhorts all units every sector to vigorously expedite the work of generalizing the positive examples of meritorious workers and unsung labor heroes who emulate the unsung heroes and thereby ceaselessly bring about innovative successes in implementing the call of the party central committee.

On 9 February 1985, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Thoroughly Embody the Great Ch'ongsan-ri Spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri Method." The editorial notes that this is the 25th anniversary of Kim Il-song's creation of the great Ch'ongsan-ri Spirit and Method

during his on-the-spot guidance in Ch'ongsan-ri, Kangso' County, in February 1960 in keeping with the new historical circumstances in socialist construction; states that the beloved comrade Kim Chong-il who brilliantly realizes the revolutionary cause of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has adhered to and brilliantly embodied the Ch'ongsan-ri Spirit and Method in harmony with the requirements for the revolutionary development of the work of converting the whole society to the chuche idea; quotes Kim Chong-il on implementing the anti-Japanese guerrilla band style work method, Ch'ongsan-ri Spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri Method; calls for implementation of the Ch'ongsan-ri Spirit and Method in order to carry out Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 10th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee to bring about a new upswing in revolution and construction; points out the act of going down among the workers and helping them as a key principle in the Ch'ongsan-ri Method which must be practiced by all functionaries in their units; calls upon functionaries in the ministries and committees of the administration council and provincial economic guidance organizations to go down frequently among the workers and settle all problems encountered in materials supply, cooperative production, transportation organization and enforcement of the independent accounting system; states that the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il gave shining example of chuche leadership in the process of converting the whole society to the chuche idea which all party and administration functionaries are to emulate; calls upon all responsible functionaries in every sector to take along with them lower level functionaries and teach them how to work among the workers and assist them; calls for all functionaries to follow the Ch'ongsan-ri Spirit and Method steadfastly in order to fulfill their supervisory responsibilities and bring about endless advances in socialist construction.

On 11 February 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Party Members Fulfill Their Role As Vanguard Warriors in the Revolutionary March of Today." The editorial states that the entire working class of the country is engaged in the solemn march to uphold the slogans of the party central committee and make this year shine forth through their role as vanguard fighters in their revolutionary struggles and construction work; stresses the confidence the party has in its members when it calls out, "All party members! Become revolutionary fighters endlessly loyal to the party and leader, of one mind and heart as before along the road of the Korean revolution full of difficulties"; calls upon the party members to set the example before the masses in accomplishing the revolutionary tasks assigned to them; calls upon the party members in the rural economic sector to bring farm production to a new level by leading the farmers to perform their chores in due season according to chuche farming methods; states that the role of vanguard for the party member means indoctrinating and reforming the masses and organizing and mobilizing them to accomplish their revolutionary tasks; urges the party members to work and live among the masses and lead them to accomplish the tasks assigned to them; exhorts all party members to possess a high sense of loyalty to the party and leader and further heighten their role as vanguards and celebrate as victors the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the KWP.

On 12 February 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Promptly Develop the Food Processing Industry."

[Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT VOL IV, No 034, 20 February 1985, pp D 5-7: "Development of Food Processing Industry Urged."]

On 13 February 1985, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Faithfully Do Everything as Masters." The editorial notes that there are many things to be accomplished this year and these are set forth in the New Year Address, the decisions of the 10th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the militant slogans of the party central committee; urges all to perform substantial work with a lofty political understanding and from the standpoint of masters; stresses that the work that functionaries and workers perform is for the benefit of the state and society and for their own benefit as well; calls for mobilization of internal reserves to the maximum in order to fulfill the national economic plan for 1985 which was formulated with this in mind; states that the country has attained a high level of per capita production of important products and through the struggle to produce more and utilize more with the economic base already established, this year's national economic plan can be achieved and the standard of living considerably enhanced; exhorts all party members and workers to emulate the frugal life-style of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band and handle even one gram of coal, one kilowatt of electricity and one drop of oil carefully, treat common property respectfully and contribute more to the wealth and prosperity of the country; urges all party members and workers to possess the attitude of masters of the revolution and perform their work dutifully and responsibly and thereby make 1985 shine forth in the history of the party and fatherland.

On 14 February 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "May the Functionaries Work With Spirit and Zeal." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on the spirit which a person who wages revolution must possess; states that the functionaries are the front runners in the ranks who must possess a revolutionary exuberance more than anyone else; stresses that rapidly advancing toward building socialism depends on the work habits and the thought processes of the functionaries and when the functionaries work exuberantly overflowing with militant vigor, the whole populace will heed the call of the party central committee and throw themselves into the struggle to celebrate this year's festivals as victors and create new upswings in socialist economic construction; calls upon the functionaries to eradicate perfunctory performance and to cultivate the working habit of vigorously settling every problem, no matter how minute it might be, as soon as it is encountered; urges functionaries, especially guidance functionaries, to eliminate subservience to position and adherence to the status quo and to cultivate a healthy yen to incorporate new things and to resolve problems with an eye for innovative solutions; states that functionaries must know how to participate actively in sports, sing songs and recite poems with vim and vigor and then there will be no problem with dogged adherence to the status quo as time goes by; exhorts all functionaries to perform their work exuberantly as befits revolutionary warriors of the lively revolutionary party which advances through struggle and thereby fulfill their honorable mission and responsibilities to the party and the revolution.

On 15 February 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Highly Demonstrate the Ethos of Doggedly Pushing

Ahead to the End With the Struggle To Implement Party Policies." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-018, 7 March 1985, pp 111-113: "Daily Stresses Perseverance in Carrying Out Work."]

On 16 February 1985, at the top three-quarters page of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let All of Us Become Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the Eighties by Following the Loft Examples of Young Communists." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT VOL IV, No 035, 21 February 1985, pp D 3-7: "Paper Stresses Inheriting Revolutionary Spirit."]

On 18 February 1985, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue To Vigorously Expedite Socialist Construction With the Pride of Victors." The editorial states that the report of the Central Statistics Bureau has been published containing the figures on the successful achievement of the Second 7-Year Plan; notes that the amount of gross production between 1978-1984 increased notably, the gross amount of industrial production increased by 2.2 times while the annual increase of industrial production was 12.2 percent; states that all the important goals of industrial production for the Second 7-Year Plan were achieved, such as coal and cement, while the goal of 10 million tons of grain was achieved on the rural management sector; praises the education sector for successes in implementing the overall 11 year compulsory education system and high levels of national cadre training and increase in secondary education; indicates that a strong base has been achieved for accomplishing the 10 long-range goals set forth by the Sixth Party Congress for the 1980's; recounts Kim Il-song's role in setting forth guidelines and programs at every party plenum and important meeting; employs honorific grammatical verb endings in praising the beloved comrade Kim Chong-il for his role melding party work with economic work so that all party organizations will turn their attention to economic construction and for bringing about decisive advances in the campaign of the three revolutions teams, the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes; quotes Kim Chong-il on not being complacent on present victories but vigorously struggling to achieve new victories; calls for all to work to accomplish the tasks set forth in Kim Il-song's New Year Address, the party central committee slogans and the decisions of the 10th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the extractive, railroad transportation and metallurgical industries to achieve new breakthroughs and for all construction workers, including those working on the Namp'o Lockgate, to complete their construction projects as quickly as possible; calls for improvement of economic guidance and business management; urges all functionaries to maintain a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward implementing party policy and to go among the producing masses and conduct explanatory sessions on carrying out party policy and arouse them to carry out their revolutionary tasks unconditionally and thoroughly; concludes with the assurance that greater successes will be achieved in the future along the road which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song has clarified, under the leadership of the glorious party center.

On 19 February 1985, at the top of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Strengthen Education in the Chuche Idea." [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-020, 15 March 1985, pp 58-59: "Papers Urge Strengthening Education on Chuche Idea."]

On 20 February 1985, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Vigorously Engage in the Campaign to Create New Standards, New Records." The editorial states that the campaign to create new standards and new records is a mass campaign of production innovation embodying the requirements of the speed battle presented by the party center and consists in the party members and workers using their ingenuity and action for better realizing the wishes of the party center; notes that this campaign is an important project for better and more rapidly realizing the will of the party center to expedite economic construction and raise the standard of living through effectively using raw and processed materials, incorporating modern technology in the production process, utilizing innovative manpower allocations and increasing per capita production; calls for steadfast implementation of the technical innovation campaign to promote the campaign to create new standards and new records; cautions that this campaign is not established for itself alone but for the purpose of eliminating obsolete ways of expending and utilizing elements of production and machinery and promoting rapid production growth; calls for elimination of technical mysticism and conservatism in all units of every sector in the national economy and promotion of mutual cooperation among technicians and workers; calls for proper performance of manpower management, strict enforcement of the socialist labor law and adherence to labor norms and regulations in all factories and enterprises; calls for reasonable enforcement of the 480 minute work day and proper provision of working conditions; exhorts factories and enterprises to organize socialist competitions among the workers and to set up systems for publicizing and rewarding those who create new standards and new records in connection with this campaign.

On 21 February 1985, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Intensify the Struggle to Increase Electric Power Production and Conservation." The editorial states that one of the important questions arising in socialist economic construction is the increasing demand for electric power which is the basic motive force of modern industry and in which the party has always been interested; emphasizes the increasing demand for electric power due to the construction of new mines and factories and the expansion of already extant factories and enterprises; calls for a recognition on the part of power producers and consumers that they are masters of the country's livelihood and should heed the party's call to operate all power stations at full capacity and maintain and keep the power transmission facilities in good condition; points out that Kim Chong-il has set forth a struggle for power, coal and steel conservation on several occasions and that all party members and workers must be ideologically mobilized to heed the party's call to carry out a mass campaign to conserve electric power; calls for all factories and enterprises to perform the task of replacing large electric power motors with more realistic motors and vigorously engage in the various technical innovation campaigns to reduce electric power consumption; urges all factories and enterprises to perform cross-production organization and conserve electric power by establishing cross production regulations and seeing that they are rigorously adhered to; calls upon all to uphold the party central committee's appeal and celebrate this year's 40th anniversaries with greater successes in production and construction.

On 22 February 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Might of the Socialist System." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-019, 14 March 1985, pp 120-124: "Daily Urges Strengthening Socialist System."]

On 23 February 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform All Work Frugally and Devotedly." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on demonstrating party loyalty by unconditionally obeying the party's directives; notes that large work begins with small things and thus small deeds cannot be done carelessly; emphasizes that Kim Chong-il is particularly interested in the working lives of the people including going to and from work and that all functionaries must have a sense of pride and responsibility in their work and know how to handle even small affairs in a large way; stresses that not deeming small things as beneath one's attention but handling them just like serious matters is the mark of a true functionary loyal to the leader and the party; cautions that no matter how many political functions are held, if organizational work is not properly performed, they come to nought and organizational work properly performed is more powerful than words; stresses that one gram of coal, one bar of steel, one watt of electric power and one drop of oil might be small in themselves but if all use these resources frugally, tremendous production reserves will be obtained; calls upon all functionaries to utilize the 480 minute work day to the maximum so that small things will redound to the prosperity of the country and the 40th anniversaries will be celebrated this year with notable successes in socialist construction.

On 24 February 1985, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "A Significant Festive Event Firmly Consolidating the Revolutionary Power of Workers and Peasants." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT VOL IV, No 040, 28 February 1985, pp D 1-4: "Paper Views Significance of Assembly Elections."]

On 25 February 1985, at the center of page 2, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Redouble Efforts for Implementing the Rural Theses." [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-020, 15 March 1985, pp 81-82: "Daily Marks Anniversary of Publication of Rural Theses."]

On 26 February 1985, at the top of page 2, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Upgrade the Roles of the Organs of Power." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT VOL IV, No 041, 1 March 1985, pp D 1-4: "Consolidation of Organs of Power Stressed."]

On 28 February 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue To Vigorously Expedite Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction." The editorial states that the party has decided to build dams and construct large and small hydroelectric power plants along the numerous rivers and streams which are abundant in the country; notes that Kim Il-song has recently, as in the past, stressed construction of power plants in keeping with the requirements of the present and the special nature of the country and also clarified the direction and methods for power plant construction as well as the construction sites and goals; points out that the party issued an

appeal to expedite new power plant construction and put newly built power plants into operation ahead of schedule; notes that the construction project on which to concentrate and bring to rapid completion are the T'aech'on and Wiwon power plants and the Namp'o Lockgate; calls for expediting completion of power plants now under construction and construction of more large and small power plants; calls upon the ministries and committees in the administration council and appropriate administrative organizations quickly to decide where power plants are to be built, give priority to their designing and arrange for supply of necessary materials by constructing railroad lines and roads and installing cableways to transport the materials to the construction sites; emphasizes supply of cement and steel above all and close coordination of power plant construction plans and materials supply plans, elimination of wastage of materials, determine scientific consumption levels and decisively decrease consumption of key materials such as cement and logs; exhorts the machine industry to produce and deliver excavators and bulldozers to the construction sites and arrange to have such machine factories as the Taean Heavy Machine Complex produce and deliver necessary materials on a priority basis, such as generators, turbines, power distribution panels, etc.; calls for a new upswing in hydroelectric power plant construction through a vigorous effort of all concerned out of a spirit of loyalty to the party and leader.

8446

CSO: 4110/130

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLED IN MINING INDUSTRY

SK030420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--The first quarter year plan was fulfilled in the mining industry, at 103.7 percent under the Ministry of Coal Industry and at 103.9 percent under the Ministry of Mining Industry.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan, the coal miners kept up a full-capacity operation at all the cutting faces while giving definite precedence to earth-scraping, tunnelling and pit construction under the slogan "every effort for the increased production of coal."

The Anju District coal mining complex topped its commitments by more than 65,900 tons.

The targets were also surpassed by far at the Sunchon, Tokchon, Pukchang and Kaechon District coal mining complexes.

The ore miners, too, waged an energetic increased production drive in the period.

The Hyesan district mining complex hit its first quarter year target at 105.6 percent by powerfully waging a high-speed tunnelling movement and carrying out continuous drilling and continuous blasting.

Much more nonferrous metal ores than the 3 months' assignments were produced at the Mannyon, 8 November, Songchon, Ryonghung, 5 March Youth and February mines.

Particularly successful were the Apatite mines.

The Yongyu mine fulfilled its plan at 131.9 percent, the Chungsan mine at 113 percent and the Pungnyon mine at 107 percent.

The quarterly commitments were topped also at the mines under the Tachon District General Bureau of Mining Industry including the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and the iron ore mines under the Ministry of Metal Industry including the Musan mine.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN MEDIA INTRODUCE DPRK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK042330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Foreign mass media gave wide publicity to steady development of our economy, according to reports.

The Bangladesh paper DAILY NEWS carried an article titled "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is a Powerful industrial State," which says:

Today the DPRK has turned into a powerful economic state with modern and large scale coal and ore mines, iron works, steel works, machine plants, chemical factories, cement factories and textile mills.

The economy of Korea is developing continuously on a stable basis, not affected by any world-wide economic depression.

Noting that Korea's self-sufficiency in machinery reached 98 percent long ago, the Malagasy news agency pointed out that all the successes of the DPRK made in the development of machine building industry are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Swiss paper VORWARTS said the DPRK is a country independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defence, and she has a powerful heavy industry.

The Afghan paper ETTE SOD said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il leads the people to vigorously push forward the work of making the national economy Chuche-oriented, modernized and scientized.

Now Korea is successfully solving by herself the problems of fuel, raw materials and power by directing efforts to the solution of scientific and technical problem arising in the Chuche-orientation of the national economy and problems of production.

Saying that solid material and technical foundations have been laid in Korea to increase agricultural production, the PPI news agency of Pakistan stressed that a large number of modern farm machines including rice transplanting machines and harvesting machines are produced and supplied to the countryside in Korea.

N.KOREA/ECO NOMY

REPORT ON DPRK PACIFIC FISHING FLEET

SK301022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--Large fishing vessels are now leaving fishing ports on the east coast for pelagic fishing grounds earlier than usual.

Pelagic fishermen have made full preparations for fishing operations to catch more fish this year, a significant year celebrating the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The pelagic fishing fleets hold a big portion in the nation's fisheries output.

They greatly helped toward increasing the fish catch 2.2 times in the period of the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

Over the last 20 years "Paektu-san", the first large-size processing mother-ship, has played an important role in the creation and development of our pelagic fishing. She processed fish in the pelagic seas for more than 240 days every year.

The amount is more than 524,000 tons.

"Yongak-san", the fishing vessel which blazed the trail for stern trawler fishing in our country, caught more than 200,000 tons of fish through mobile fishing operations in coastal and deep seas over the last 10 years.

Right after Korea was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule she had only a few wornout wooden fishing boats.

But, today she has powerful fleets composed of large, modern and all-purpose fishing vessels.

In the last one decade the fishing fleets were reinforced with over 10,000 ton processing mother-ships, 3,000-5,000 ton refrigerator-transports and large and modern fishing boats of various types.

The number of new large-size fishing vessels named "Unpa-san," "Paeksa-pong," "Ponghwa-san," "Yongnam-san," "Moran-bong", etc is increasing in the pelagic fishing grounds.

The Sinpo fishery complex, a leading fisheries base of the country, has a powerful pelagic fishing fleet composed of hundreds and thousands of ton class fishing vessels equipped with modern technique, large transports and 10,000-ton processing mother ships and inshore fishing fleets composed of medium- and small-size fishing boats.

Solid material and technical foundations of the fishing industry provide a sure guarantee for the successful attainment of the 5 million ton target of sea products, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN MEDIA INTRODUCE DPRK DEVELOPMENT

SK290821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--The GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND March 16 said the construction of the Taechon power station was a project of weighty importance not only in producing electricity but also in solving the problem of water for the tideland which is reclaimed in North Pyongan Province.

The Ghanaian paper THE ECHO March 10 said that great successes have been made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in economic construction since her founding. It noted:

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the DPRK has turned into a "model country of socialism" with a powerful heavy industry, light industry and developed agriculture.

Korea has attained full self-sufficiency in food.

The Malagasy paper VONONA March 15, introducing the three-revolution team movement in our country, said that thanks to the powerful promotion of this movement the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy are being realized successfully and the economic power of the country has grown.

Referring to the successes made in the development of industry and agriculture and in the carrying out of the cultural revolution in Korea, the paper noted that all her successes were precious fruits of the line of the three revolutions and the policy of the three-revolution team movement put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4100/333

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Unswervingly Give Priority To the Extraction Industry"]

[Text] Enthusiastically following the new year's message of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, and the slogan of the Party Central Committee, workers throughout the country are generating a great upsurge in the construction of socialism. To realize a greater achievement in this undertaking, we must keep on stressing the extraction industry.

The great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, enjoined as follows: "To fruitfully realize the new prospective goals for the building of socialism, we must continuously speed up the development of the extraction industry." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, Volume VIII, p. 357)

Generating a new upsurge in the construction of socialism by placing primary emphasis on the extraction industry and railway transportation, by giving more energy to the metallurgical industry, and by sharply raising the standard of living of the people are the central tasks to be dealt with this year. To fruitfully carry out these enormous tasks, we must give top priority to the extraction industry, and decisively increase the production of coal, iron ore, and minerals.

Only when the extraction industry advances first can we solve the problems of raw materials, fuel, and energy satisfactorily, and can we sustain a high level of production in various fields of the people's economy.

The slogan of the party central committee, issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and of the founding of the party, pointed out as follows: "Giving priority to the extraction industry satisfies the demand for fuel and raw materials, utilizes the production capacity that has already been prepared to its fullest extent. It is the most important task in expanding production on a long term basis."

Today, when the struggle for the complete fulfillment of the new year's message of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, and the slogan of the party central committee is being waged powerfully, the things that are in demand everywhere are coal, iron ore, and minerals.

Everyone of the functionaries and workers in the extraction industry must rise up by realizing fully how important their duties are. Especially, the workers of the mines in Anju, Komdok, Musan, and in the Ryangkang province must lead the way in the all-out march to realize the 10 great prospective goals of the building of a socialist economy.

To bring about a new turning point in the extraction industry, the party's policy requirements for this field must be firmly grasped.

The most important thing in the thorough fulfillment of the party's policy requirement in the extraction industry is to give clear priority to stripping, drifting, and pit construction. This is our party's consistent demand.

The slogan of the party central committee dealt with such questions as how to create sufficient numbers of reserve coal mines and other mines by firmly giving priority to stripping, drifting, and pit construction.

The production of coal, iron ore, and minerals can be developed on a long term basis only when the reserve mines are created in sufficient numbers by placing primary emphasis on pit construction, stripping, and drifting, as called for by the slogan of the party.

The functionaries and workers in the extraction industries must recognize thoroughly the importance and significance of giving priority to stripping, drifting, and pit construction, and must continue to strive to do these. The functionaries must set a clear goal and draw-up a detailed plan in order to give priority to stripping, drifting, and pit construction, and on the basis of the plan, they must think big and boldly undertake the project.

Raising the degree of mechanization of the stripping work to a higher level by energetically launching a mass technical innovation movement is an important way to bring about a new innovation in the extraction industry.

Our party is calling for the further modernization of the stripping work so that miners will be completely liberated from difficult labor, and so that the level of production will keep rising.

By conducting a mass technical innovation movement persistently, the extraction industry must expand, modernize, and speed up extraction facilities, speed up the overall mechanization of the pit works, and thoroughly implement the party's call for large quantity extraction, large scale shipping, and the disposition of large quantities.

At the same time, by extensively introducing advanced technology and the new extraction methods suitable to our country's geological conditions, we must bring about a great change in production.

In the extraction industrial field while we stress the present production, we must improve and expand the mines, and persistently push forth the newly developing projects. Particularly, we must stress the development of the

mines in Anju, Komdok, Musan, and in the Ryangkang province. If we are to reap fruits in the improvement and expansion works in the mines and development projects, the task of examining geology must come first. We must raise the level of mechanization of construction, discern our priority correctly, and concentrate our energies on the central task.

The extraction industry sector and other affected sectors must fully realize the meaning and importance of improving, expanding, and developing mines, and undertake this project boldly and in a large scale.

Improving and reinforcing the combat organization and command of the functionaries is essential in deciding the outcome of every project.

At present, the spirit of the workers, who enthusiastically support the new year's message of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, and the slogan of the party central committee, is very high. Under such conditions, they can accomplish their task only if the substantial political organizational work of the functionaries is supported.

The functionaries in the extraction industrial sector must be alert and take a mobilized attitude, suitable to the need of the situation that has already been created, and encourage and arouse the workers vigorously to step up their production work. At the same time, as required by the Taean work system, the functionaries must grasp reality, find out the actual conditions in detail, and organize and command combat with mobility. Further, the functionaries must put the independent economic accounting system into operation and operate the economy scientifically and rationally.

To mark a new turning point in the extraction industry, increased support is essential.

By realizing the fact that the development of the overall socialist economic construction will be speeded up only if the extraction industry advances first, the functionaries and the workers in every sector and unit of the people's economy must step up the supporting work.

The mechanical industry sector must manufacture and send out more modern machinery such as well-diggers, rock drills, automobiles, and excavators, which are essential in the production of coal, iron ore, and minerals, and at the same time, it must assure the production of extraction facilities to meet the need for the development and expansion of the mines.

The Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Material Supply, and other related sectors must make available on time the materials necessary for the normalization of production, and for the expansion and development of projects.

The railroad transportation sector must give top priority to the transporting of facilities and materials to the extraction industry sector, and transport coal, iron ore, and other minerals to the sectors in need of these materials without delay.

The functionaries of the people's governing organs at various levels must go out to the various sectors of the people's economy, give priority to political work, and make every unit and every sentry post support the extraction industry sector actively. At the same time, they must further improve and strengthen the rear supply work for the working classes in the extraction industry sector.

Our party's confidence in and expectations for the functionaries and the working classes in the extraction industry sector are great.

By marking a new turning point in the production of coal, iron ore, and minerals, through the support of the new year's message of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, and of the slogans of the party central committee, the functionaries and workers in the extraction industry must decorate this year, which is the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and of the founding of the party, as the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland.

12474
CSO: 4110/098

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

ANJU COAL MINE PLAN--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (CKNA)--The first quarter year plan for coal production was fulfilled at the Anju district coal mining complex on March 26. The main tunnelling plan was carried out at 110.5 percent, drainage tunnelling plan at 104.3 percent and that of building permanent pits at 113.2 percent. Coal miners there have waged an intensive increased production drive since the beginning of the year, having set themselves a coal production goal for this year 1.5 times last year's results. Several coal mines under the complex honored their first quarter year commitments far ahead of the time set. The Yonpung coal mine fulfilled them on March 5 and the Taeyang coal mine on March 8. The coalfield situation in the western part of the country is the nation's leading bituminous coal production base. With abundant deposits and promising prospects of excavation, this coalfield is being largely expanded and rebuilt according to measures taken by the state. The coalfield aims at 70-100 million tons of coal a year in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 27 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/333

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NATIONAL TREE-PLANTING MEETING HELD 1 APRIL

SK020830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--A national meeting of school youth and children for tree-planting was held on 1 April

The reporter and speakers at the meeting said that the great leader President Kim Il-song personally climbed the Munsu Hill right after liberation and planted trees and, following his lofty intention, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, on 31 March 1957, climbed Mt Chang in Pyongyang and planted trees, powerfully calling our students and school children to afforestation.

Noting that the students and school children across the country are faced with the task to plant trees in 100,000 hectares, the reporter and speakers said:

They should join the tree-planting movement with enthusiasm and plant more trees at the revolutionary battle sites, the revolutionary sites, parks, recreation grounds, streets and villages.

They called upon the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth and Children's Union at the schools to strenuously carry on the work of creating LSWY forests and Children's Union forests and strive to win the title of "model economic afforestation school."

After the meeting, the attendants planted a lot of trees.

The students and school children of Korea planted trees in 101,000 hectares last year.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KCNA MARKS DAY OF PUBLIC HEALTH LAW

SK042347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--Five April is the fifth anniversary of the institution of "the Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Over the past 5 years since the publication of the popular, advanced public health law a great success has been made in health services for the people in Korea. In this period the number of the preventive medical organs increased 5.7 percent, that of the doctors 23.8 percent and that of the hospital beds 3.3 percent and the material and technical foundations for health services have been consolidated.

Since the promulgation of the public health law, several hundred preventive medical organs, new and modern, such as the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Pyongyang Dental Preventive Hospital took shape in all parts of the country under the popular public health policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic.

In the period, the Dental Preventive Hospital with more than 150 treatment rooms and 35 other preventive medical organs made their appearance in South Hamgyong Province.

Every county people's hospital has been better furnished into a general hospital and the specialized treatment and medical services of rural people's hospitals improved.

Specialized medicinal herb farms, traditional Korean medicine pharmacies and production bases have been built or expanded on a large scale.

The Korean academy of traditional medicine and other new medical science research centres have been founded and brisk medical researches including the scientisation of Korean traditional medicine and researches for Juche-based preventive medicine production have made progress.

The technical innovation proposals for medical science introduced into preventive treatment last year were 2.7 times the 1980 figure.

Life expectancy at birth in Korea has been lengthened 36 years compared with that before liberation to reach 74 years.

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHOE YONG-NIM AT SPORTS GAMES OPENING CEREMONY

SK020357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Sports games for "Manyongdae Prize" opened Monday at Kim Il-Song Stadium.

Attending the opening ceremony were comrade Choe Yong-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned, as well as sportsmen, working people and students and children in the city.

Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, made a speech at the ceremony.

He said the great leader President Kim Il-song with his deep insight into the significance and importance of the sports in the revolution and construction indicated long ago the orientation and ways for popularizing sports and making it an inseparable part of life and developing the sports technique of the country and has wisely led the entire people to its realization.

Our sports are making further development under the wise leadership of the party, he said.

He noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has led the sportsmen to powerfully wage the ideological battle, fighting spirit battle, speed campaign and technique battle and shown deep love and care to them so they might train their sports technique to the full.

Our sportsmen are faced with the honorable task to rapidly develop the sports science and technique and raise sports to the world level in all events, he said.

The competitions will be held in many events including track and field, gymnastics, football, volleyball, boxing and shooting.

Members of central and local sports teams will participate in the competitions taking place in indoor and outdoor stadiums in Pyongyang and local areas.

Sports games for "Mangyongdae Prize" are held every year in Korea to celebrate the significant holiday of April.

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ELIMINATION ART CONTESTS OPEN FOR MOSCOW FESTIVAL

SK042323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2307 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Elimination art contests are going on briskly in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to form an art troupe to be sent to the 12th World Youth and Students Festival slated in Moscow for the coming summer.

Producers have already put out excellent music and dance pieces to be presented to the festival.

Korean art was highly praised in the international arena last year, too.

In particular, the Pyongyang circus scored signal success.

Our players of the "Aerial Flight on the Swing," a representative work of the circus, defeated by a wide margin of score the Mexican rivals who had held the world title twice, at the Ninth World Circus championships held in November last year and became the title holder.

This work carried off a gold statuette, the highest prize of the festival and the Monte Carlo Radio Youth Juryman Prize at the 10th International Circus Festival held in December.

The "Aerial Flight on the Swing" had been performed five times so far in the international arena to come first each time.

Our young illusionist Kim Chol won grand prize, the highest prize of the festival, and a trophy cup at the 19th International Modern Magic Festival held in July last year.

In recent years, the Pyongyang circus was highly acclaimed for its excellent performances in foreign countries including France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and Thailand.

The Korean artists added lustre to the Juche art at the 12th Serbantino International Art Festival held in Mexico, last year.

All the numbers of the performance including dances "Spring Comes," "Joy of Bumper Crops" and "Changgo Dance" (long Korean drum dance) and circus/pieces

"cylinder-rolling" and "neck iron bar" were acclaimed and Korean artists separately gave a closing performance of the festival, breaking its custom.

Last year, the song and dance ensembles of the Korean People's Army and the Ministry of Public Security gave performances respectively in the Soviet Union and China before large audience and made contributions to further strengthening the bonds of friendship between the Korean people and the peoples of these fraternal countries.

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe visited many countries last year including Thailand, Greece, Libya and Algeria to win great acclamation.

Such successes achieved by the Korean artists are a fruition of the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who, upholding the Chuche-oriented idea on literature and art of the great leader President Kim Il-song, is translating it into brilliant reality.

What drew particular attention in the overseas performances of the Korean Art Troupes are the dances "Snow Falls," "Azaleas of the Homeland," "Winnow Dance" and "Bumper Harvest of Apples" depicting our people's struggle in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the country and in the period of socialist construction.

These works are well known to the world as four masterpeices of our country.

The folk dances "Drum Dance," "Warrior Dance," "Sword Dance" and "Moon Rises" and the solo dance "Toraji" (Platycodon), etc produced recently by our artists will adorn the international arena in the future.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DPRK EXHIBITS HELD IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

SK010823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 1 April (KCNA)--A Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition was held in the capital of the Central African Republic over 7-15 March.

Hung on a wall of the exhibition hall were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Andre Kolingba, president of the military committee for national redressment of the Central African Republic.

After seeing the exhibition, the higher commissioner in charge of information, youth, sports, art and culture wrote in the visitor's book: I have seen clearly that the Korean people are vigorously advancing along the road indicated by the Chuche idea under the wise guidance of his excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader. The photograph of his excellency Kim Il-song meeting with his excellency Kolingba in this exhibition symbolizes the everlasting friendship between the two countries and two peoples.

A Korean book and handicraft exhibition opened in Mauritius on 15 March under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education, Art, Culture, and Public Welfare and a Korean photo and book exhibition at the Ada Normal School in Ghana on the 8th.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

APRIL FRIENDSHIP ART FESTIVAL OPENS 6 APRIL

SK031020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--Foreign art troupes and delegations are arriving in Pyongyang one after another to attend the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" scheduled here from 6 April.

It has become a tradition in Korea to hold a friendship art festival of artists from many countries in the spring of significant April.

A grand art festival of artists of a number of countries was held here with success in April 1982 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim il-song. The festival was attended by many well-known artists from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe who excellently showed the peculiar features of their national art through colorful programmes.

The artists of the Romanian Art Troup, the Peruvian "Tiempo Nuevo" Art Troupe, the Tanzanian Art Troupe, and the delegation of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Exchange Society and others sang with sincere hearts songs praising President Kim Il-song, along with songs loved by their peoples, winning acclamation of the audience.

In April last year, too, a grand friendship concert of foreign artists was held here to celebrate the 15 April holiday.

The concert which was twice as big as that in April 1982 was participated in by hundreds of well-known artists from many countries the world over and it helped strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

In this concert J.P. Mittal, head of the Indian Art Troupe, and Maria Alvarado Trujillo, head of the Peruvian Folklore Art Troupe, composed and sang excellent songs revering President Kim Il-song. They are widely known to the Korean people.

Talented vocalists of the Italian "Mattia Battistini" Art Troupe, the Austrian Art Troupe of the Vienna University of Music and the Paris, France, Classic Mucis Troupe were also acclaimed by the audience.

The "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" this year unprecedeted in scale will be participated in by art organizations from several dozen countries of the five continents and figures of various international organizations and literary and art circles.

The festival will be divided in music and dance, and circus.

It will be attended by people's actors and actresses, prize winners at international contests, vocalists and instrumentalists well known in the art and public circles, musicians and many other famous artists as well as prize winners at world circus festivals and world circus champions who proved successful at various festivals.

Pyongyang is festively attired in welcome of them on the threshold of the festival.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

FESTIVAL OPENS--Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--A national festival of workers' art circles opened Tuesday. The festival is participated in by members of art circles of factories, enterprises and organs selected through provincial contests. They will put on stage colorful pieces of music, dance and story-telling they have created in the course of their art circle activities in hearty response to the party's intention to popularize literary and art activities. The workers' art circles from Chagang, North Hamgyong and South Pyongan Provinces performed on the first day of the festival. A number of stage works depicting the fruitful labor and happy life of our working people were put on the festival stage. The festival continues. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF ANTI-JAPANESE BATTLE

SK280431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 27 March (KCNA)--Dailies here today observe the 50th anniversary of the historic Yaoyinggou meeting organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was a meeting of the military and political cadres of the Korean people's Revolutionary Army held on 27 March 1935 at Yaoyinggou, Wangqing County.

In an article titled "Outstanding Tactics Indicating Road to Active Offensive" NODONG SINMUN says:

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered the historic speech "On Relinquishing the Guerrilla Zones and Advancing Over Wide Areas," in which he, on a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation, advanced a new strategic policy of quitting the guerrilla bases or liberated areas for further advancement, fanning out the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army over vast areas and launching an active offensive.

This strategic policy was a just one most correctly reflecting the lawful requirement for the developing anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il-song bitterly criticized the harebrained insistence of the left opportunists and military adventurers on "defending the guerrilla zones at any cost," ignoring the demand of the developing revolution, and put forward concrete tasks to dismantle guerrilla zones for further advancement and launching into wide areas in compliance with the subjective and objective situation and the demand of the developing revolution.

The historic Yaoyinggou meeting was of great significance in steadfastly maintaining the Chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution, developing in scope the anti-Japanese armed struggle on a higher stage and making preparations for a new upsurge of the Korean revolution on a nationwide scale.

The Yaoyinggou meeting powerfully demonstrated the great tactics and outstanding art of command of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always undertook an advance operation, meeting the enemy in full force with ever-victorious iron will and unequalled grit and opened up a new occasion for the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to go over to a strategic offensive. Herein lies the great significance of the meeting.

To undertake an advance operation, meeting the enemy in full force, is the consistent policy firmly maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

All the military miracles brilliantly recorded in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle such as the powerful military and political operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the area southwest of Mt Paeku, its historic Pochonbo Battle, 100-day arduous march, the Musan district offensive operation, large unit circling operation and small units activities are attributable to the great tactics and outstanding art of command of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always conducted an advance operation, meeting the enemy in full force.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPAN'S 'FOREIGN REGISTRATION LAW'

Lawmakers Oppose Law

SK020824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Seven hundred two local autonomous assemblies of Japan have adopted resolutions and they are sending recommendations and letters of request to the government demanding a fundamental revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law," an evil law for controlling and suppressing foreigners in Japan, particularly the Korean residents.

The voices demanding the repeal of the systems of fingerprinting, compulsory constant carrying of "registration cards," penalty, etc have become an irresistible trend.

A great number of Japanese people enthusiastically support the 3 million signature campaign of the Koreans in Japan.

This year, too, quite a few local autonomous assemblies have adopted resolutions and sent recommendations and letters of request to the prime minister, foreign minister and justice minister.

In this period the Tokyo and other local autonomous assemblies have adopted resolutions and all the city assemblies in Kanagawa Prefecture and Hokkaido joined the struggle for the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law."

So far 11 prefectural, 13 ku, 340 city, 300 machi and 38 mura assemblies involving 60 percent of the Japanese population have demanded the revision of the "law."

Women Demand Law Revision

SK051030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo 3 April (KNS-KCNA)--Representatives of the Japan Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with the Korean Women on 19 March made a petition for the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law" to the Japanese Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice and National Police Agency.

The representatives also called at the lower and upper houses and submitted to them a text signed by more than 50,000 Japanese women in demand of the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law."

Earlier, Japanese women in Tokyo went to the Justice Ministry and presented a petition in demand of a radical revision of the "Law."

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP RECOGNITION

Kim Il-song Praised

SK021012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--The progressive people of the world express boundless respect and reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song, speaking highly of his noble virtues and popular personality.

The Egyptian paper AL-JUMHURIYAH said:

Respected President Kim Il-song truly respects and loves the people and regards it as his duty to serve them.

Under the leadership of respected President Kim Il-song who has a warm love for the people, the Korean people are today leading a happy life as the master of the country.

It is natural for the Korean people to look up to and revere the great President Kim Il-song as their tender-hearted fatherly leader.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, stressed that no one in the world has such a great popular personality as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who values the people more than anything else, loves them most and devotes his all to the happiness of the people.

The Kuwaita paper AL-QABAS noted:

The great leader President Kim Il-song is the tender-hearted fatherly leader of the people who has noble communist virtues and shows a boundlessly warm love and deep solicitude for people.

The Korean people are, indeed, a happy and proud people as they hold the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il-song in high esteem as the sun of the nation.

The PTI news agency of India said that respected President Kim Il-song accords kindred considerations to the people. Mankind does not know such a leader of people as respected President Kim Il-song who is devoting his all to the people.

The Lebanese magazine AL-MAUKUF in an article titled "Fatherly Leader of the People" said: We do not know such a great leader as Comrade Kim Il-song who is always among the people and devotes his all to their interests.

Seminar in Tanzania

SK020354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--A joint seminar of groups for the study of the Chuche idea on "On Further Developing Educational Work," a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held in Dar es Salaam on 14 February.

Hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

George Sayayi, vice-chairman of the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of Chuche Idea Study Groups and information editor of the Shihata News Agency, made a report at the seminar under the title "Guiding Principle for the Development of Educational Work."

He emphasized that the work "On Further Developing Educational Work" is a guiding principle for developing the educational work.

After reviewing the work, he said:

Korea has achieved brilliant successes in the educational work and has become a developed country with a huge army of 1.25 million intellectuals under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Notably Korea is striving to realize the intellectualization of the whole society.

The developing countries should learn from the Chuche education of Korea today.

The chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Dar es Salaam University of Tanzania made a speech on the subject "Development of National Education in Korea," in which he touched upon the development in Korea and stressed that the development of national education in Korea is entirely attributable to the strict application of the great chqvidea to the educational work.

The speakers said the education in Korea is a good example for the world since it fully applies the fundamental principle of the Chuche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The seminar adopted a letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Praise From Foreign Publications

SK041020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--The Peruvian paper LA INDUSTRIA 16 February carried an article praising the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, together with his portrait.

The paper said:

The world's progressive people look up to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, praising him as "the lodestar of our times" and "genius of thought and theory" for his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities, correct leadership of the Korean revolution and his imperishable feats in the struggle to accomplish the cause of making the whole world independent.

The Mozambican paper NOTICIAS 16 February stressed:

Comrade Kim Chong-il is carrying forward and developing the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song with profound meditation, spirit of inquiry and rare judgment.

Korean economy is progressing apace under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

As a result, a great possibility has been created for attaining ahead of schedule the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s set forth at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He is wisely leading the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The January-February issue of the Indian magazine INDIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who is developing and enriching the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song, staunchly defending it.

The sphere of his ideological and theoretical activities covers all domains such as party, state, army and cultural building.

His idea and theory on party building and party activities hold a particularly important place in developing and enriching the idea and theory of party building of the working class.

Seminar in Mauritius

SK051015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--A forum on the undying exploits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was held on 22 February by the Mauritius-The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Association.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il was hung on the background of the platform of the hall.

Hosenji Edugn chairman of the association, in his report said that the Chuche idea is being further developed and enriched and it is throwing its rays all over the world thanks to the tireless ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He dwelt on a more favourable strengthening and development of the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

The speakers lauded the outstanding leadership ability, noble virtues and revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK-ROMANIAN RELATIONS

Kang Song-san Greets Romanian Counterpart

SK012342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Constantin Dascalescu upon the latter's reelection as prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples would further expand and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the Romanian prime minister greater success in his responsible work for implementing the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Kim Yong-nam Greets Romanian Counterpart

SK012346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2327 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Stefan Andrei upon the latter's reappointment as foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Wishing the Romanian foreign minister fresh success in his responsible work, the message expresses the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Romanian Assembly Chairman Greeted

SK022339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Nicolae Giosan upon the latter's reelection as chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The message expresses the firm belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the assemblies of the two countries would continue to grow tighter and develop in the future.

Message to Romanian Defense Minister

SK041120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Constantin Olteanu upon the latter's reappointment as minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and romania will grow stronger and develop with each passing day and sincerely wishes him good health and greater success in his responsible work for implementing the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and firmly consolidating the defence capacity of the country.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILIES MARK MALTA NATIONAL DAY

SK310936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 31 March (KCNA)--Dailies here today observe the sixth anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Malta.

The decisive steps of the Maltese Government and people in removing imperialists' military base that had existed for a long time and driving away foreign troops from their territory made a contribution to peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean region, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

Today the Maltese people under the banner of independence have made many successes in the struggle for developing the country independently and building a new society.

The Maltese Government and people are striving to convert the Mediterranean Sea into an area free from imperialist domination and nuclear weapons and to convert Malta into a centre of peace playing the role of a bridge between European and Arab countries.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Malta are developing favourably.

The government of the Republic of Malta took a step of breaking up any contact with the South Korean puppet clique. This is an expression of active support to our people's struggle for forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Congratulating the friendly Maltese people on their National Day, the Korean people express the belief that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop on the day of independence against imperialism.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF HUNGARY MARKED

Press Conference

SK030415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Janos Taraba called a press conference Tuesday at his embassy on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Present at the conference were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents here.

Janos Taraba addressed the press conference.

He touched upon the historical significance of the liberation of Hungary from the occupation of fascist Germany and introduced the successes achieved by the Hungarian people over the past 40 years since the country's liberation in political, economic, cultural and other fields.

The foreign policy of Hungary, he said, is to do all it can to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and other progressive peoples of the world, check and frustrate the moves of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and their allies and guarantee world peace and security.

He referred to the successful conclusion of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party some time ago and the questions discussed and decided upon at the congress.

He answered questions put by reporters.

Photo Exhibition

SK050846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 5 April (KCNA)--A Hungarian photo exhibition opened Thursday at the Chollima House of Culture on the 40th anniversary of liberation of Hungary.

Present there were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Yi Sok Chun, deputy director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and working people in the city.

Invited to the ceremony were Janos Taraba, Hungarian Ambassador to Korea, his embassy officials and cultural officials of different embassies here.

Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony.

The attendants saw the photographs showing successes achieved by the Hungarian people over the last 40 years in the political, economic, cultural and other domains and militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Hungarian peoples.

They appreciated a Hungarian feature film.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF SENEGAL'S INDEPENDENCE MARKED

Papers Observe Anniversary

SK041103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 25th anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

The Senegalese people have achieved independence on 4 April 1960, freeing themselves from the position of colonial slave, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article notes, and says this was a significant event in their history.

The article further says:

In the past the Senegalese people have striven to consolidate their political independence and achieve the country's prosperity and democratic development. Through this struggle the face of the country is being changed.

The national economy and culture are being developed and the people's lives improved.

Our people follow the Senegalese people's struggle for the building of a new society.

We believe that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future in the idea of independence, friendship and peace and in their common interests.

Our people wish to Senegalese people new success in their struggle for the country's democratic development and building of a new life.

Greetings Sent

SK031023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on 2 April to Abdou Doiuf, president of the Republic of Senegal.

The message reads:

On the 25th anniversary of the independence of Senegal, I extend warm felicitations to your excellency, the government and people of the republic of Senegal on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf.

The independence of Senegal was a new turn in the history of the Senegalese people.

Since the independence the Senegalese people have made a big advance in the work for the democratic development of the country and for the building of a new life.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people great success in the work for the prosperity of the country.

Independence Day Rally

SK03254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--A meeting was held Wednesday in Pyongyang to mark the 25th anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

The meeting was attended by Choe Chae-u, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and Chairman of the Korea-Senegal Friendship Association, Yi Sok-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Hong Hyon-chong, deputy general director of the Korean Central News Agency and vice-chairman of the Korea-Senegal Friendship Association, made a speech at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a message of greetings to the Senegalese president.

Kim Yong-nam Message

SK040838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall on the 25th anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further strengthen and develop in conformity with the interests of the two peoples and the idea of non-alignment.

I take this opportunity of wishing you greater success in your work, Kim Yong-nam said in his message.

Meanwhile, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop sent a message of greetings to President of the Senegalese National Assembly Douda Sou.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang 30 March (KCNA)--A Cuban public health delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Public Health of Cuba Juan Kouri, editor of the Finnish paper Rakentaja Markku Salomaa, President of the Santiago Provincial Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in the Commonwealth of Domica Romon Antonio Veras, Prof and Dr Mohamadou Kane of Dakar University of Senegal and the soccer team of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Chong Chi-Hae, deputy head of the Korean football team in Japan, which will participate in the "Mangyondae Prize" sports contests arrived in Pyongyang on 29 March. The Hamhung City Friendship Delegation headed by Kim Pyong-Chil, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, which had visited China, returned home yesterday. Ahmed Mohamed el Farnawani, secretary general of the Federation of the Afro-Asian Insurance and Reinsurance, the delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and the delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association, left here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 30 Mar 85 SK]

FOREIGN CHUCHE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang 1 April (KCNA)--The Indian delegation for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Dr R.B.L. Goswami, principal of S.D. College Ghaziabad of the Meerut University, India, and the Burundi delegation for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Prime Nyamoya, dean of a faculty of the Burundi University, arrived in Pyongyang on 1 April. Earlier, a delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Son Ki-hak, rector of the Kumsong Political University, left here on 30 March for a visit to Hungary. The Korean Democratic Women's Union delegation which had attended a conference of leading officials of women's organizations of socialist countries held in the Soviet Union and the Korean Government officials' trade union delegation which had participated in the Moscow meeting of officials of health workers' trade unions of socialist countries returned to Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Vientiane, 1 April (KPL)--The LPRP CC recently received a message of greetings from the Workers' Party of Korea CC on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the LPRP (22 March). The message expressed congratulations to the LPRP CC and best wishes to all party members and the people of Laos. The message hailed the great victories of the LPRP under the leadership of Kaysone Phomvihan in its struggle during the past 30 years against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and for socialist construction in Laos. The people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are proud of

the great successes of the Lao people in the building of a new society in Laos and in the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan of the Third Congress of the LPRP. We wish the Lao people greater success in the socialist building in Laos. "We hope that the friendly relations between our parties and governments based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will be strengthened with each passing day," said the message. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 1 Apr 85 BK]

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT MEETING--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on 28 March met the Korean parliamentary group delegation led by Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, which was attending the 73rd inter-parliamentary conference. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards and a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to President Gnassingbe Eyadema. President Eyadema expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey heartfelt, warm greetings of the entire Togolese people, the Togolese people's rally and government and himself to President Kim Il-song. Respected President His Excellency Kim Il-song, he said, is the great leader of our times. He wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Expressing deep satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Togo and Korea, he voiced full support to the Korean People's cause of national reunification and declared he would do everything he could for Korea's reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

SED PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang 1 April (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) headed by Rudolf Raupach, vice-director of the Cultural Department of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang today by air. The delegation was met by Kil So-am, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

DPRK-CUBA HEALTH AGREEMENT--Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--A 1985-1986 plan for cooperation between the Ministry of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Cuba in the field of health services and medical science was signed Monday in Pyongyang. It was signed by Choe Won-sok, vice-minister of Public Health, and Juan Kouri, vice-minister of health of Cuba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

SYRIAN PRESIDENT REPLIES--Pyongyang 2 April (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a reply message from Hafiz Al-asad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party. The message dated 25 March reads: Esteemed Comrade, I express my heartfelt thanks to you for your kind message upon my reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party. I take this opportunity of expressing the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two parties and two countries will further strengthen and develop in conformity with the mutual interests of our two peoples and in the interests of our reactionary forces and all other aggression forces. I most sincerely wish

you a long life in good health and happiness and the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea greater progress and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 2 Apr 85 SK]

TABLE TENNIS TEAM--Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--The DPRK Women's team came runner-up in the team event at the 38th World Table Tennis Championships held in Gothenburg, Sweden, from 28 March to 2 April. The DPRK men's paddlers came fifth in the team event. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

MALI LEADER GREETING--Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 2 April to Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union. The message reads: I extend warm felicitations to you upon your reelection as general secretary at the Second Congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union. Your reelection as general secretary of the MPDU at the Congress is an expression of the deep trust in your excellency of the entire members of your union and your people. Convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you greater success in your noble work for the building of a new prosperous Mali. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

MESSAGE TO GUINEA'S TOURE--Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Facine Toure, minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Guinea upon the lapse of 1 year since the Military Committee for National Redemption headed by Lansana Conte took office. Noting with pleasure that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples have been further consolidated through the Korean visit of Facine Toure, the message expressed the belief that these relations would expand and develop still more in many domains in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace. It sincerely wished Facine Toure new success in his work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 4 Apr 85 SK]

MESSAGES TO PAKISTANI FIGURES--Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop sent messages of greetings to Ghulam Isaq Khan and Syed Fakhar Imam Shah upon their respective election as chairman of the senate and speaker of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The messages expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the National Assembly of Pakistan would grow stronger and develop in the future and sincerely wished them new success in their responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 4 Apr 85 SK]

CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MESSAGE--Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 4 April to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates the 26th congress of the Communist Party of Canada and extends fraternal greetings,

through the congress, to the entire members of your party. The 26th Congress of your party will mark an important occasion in the work for strengthening and developing your party, the vanguard of the Canadian Communists, into a more invincible detachment. We express firm solidarity with your party in the just cause of removing the danger of an imperialist nuclear war, achieving world peace and security and defending the democratic rights of the working masses. We wish your party congress great success in its work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 4 Apr 85 SK]

DPRK-AUSTRIA BULLETIN PUBLISHED--Pyongyang 4 April (KCNA)--Bulletin No 3 was published in special issue by the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The bulletin carries a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song receiving the chairman of the society for the promotion of the relations between Austria and the DPRK and a photograph of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il giving working guidance to the Pyongyang Department Store No 2. It conveys the gist of the 1985 New Year address of President Kim Il-song and an account of his receiving the delegation of the parliament of Austria. It carries the statement of the society for the promotion of the relations between Austria and the DPRK denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, news of the struggle of the South Korean students and pictures showing the development of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 4 Apr 85 SK]

HUNGARIAN FILM WEEK--Pyongyang 3 April (KCNA)--An opening ceremony of the Hungarian film week was held Tuesday at the Rakwon Cinema on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Janos Taraba made speeches there. Hungarian films will show at cinemas in Pyongyang and local areas during the week. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang 29 March. (KCNA)--The Korean Government trade delegation headed by Pang Tae-Yol, vice-minister of foreign trade, flew back home today from the Leipzig International Spring Fair held in the GDR. The delegation also visited Egypt. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kim Paek-son and an official of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 29 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY RIDICULES U.S. 'ANTI-TERRORISM' EFFORTS

SK290421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 29 March (KCNA)--The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. forces are reportedly training "anti-terrorist" detachments to fight "terrorist activities" in different countries and a U.S. senior official claimed their training program was part of the U.S. Government's efforts to thwart something like "terrorist activities" on a global scale.

Refuting this protestation, NODONG SINMUN in a commentary captioned "sinister intention under veil of 'prevention of terrorism'" Friday says:

It is the height of sarcasm for the U.S. authorities to talk about the prevention of terrorism.

No matter how hard they may try to camouflage their heinous scheme with "prevention of terrorism," that will get them nowhere. The "anti-terrorist" groups being trained in the United States are obviously commandos for carrying out terrorist operations in many countries.

What the U.S. ruling circles are interested in is by no means "prevention of terrorism." Under this cover they intend to intensify aggressive moves and carry out such terrorist activities as raid, sabotage and subversion in all parts of the world and deal a strike at all the peoples disobedient to them and all the forces of the national liberation movement, peace and progress.

The U.S. president's National Security Adviser McFarlane left no fig leaf on this odious plan of the U.S. imperialists when he blared on 25 March that the U.S. reaction to the "anti-U.S. violence" should be shown not only to the terrorists but also to the countries patronising them and the United States should be ready to show a military reaction to the military targets of those countries. His remarks were after all robber-like doctrine that the United States should regard the struggle against its aggression as "terrorism" and, when such struggle broke out in any part of the world, it should deal a military strike not only at the countries which started it but also to the countries supporting them.

CSO: 4100/335

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

JAPAN SCORED FOR OPENING TRADE MARKETS TO U.S.

SK310953 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang 31 March (KCNA)--A senior official of Japan, expressing his willingness to yield to the repeated demand of the United States to open Japan's market, hinted in advance that this might bring "inconveniences" to the Japanese people. In this connection NODONG SINMUN Sunday carries a signed short commentary titled "Commendable Assistant," which says:

This is as good as preaching the Japanese people to be mentally prepared to endure sacrifices to please the United States.

Last year many Japanese peasants went to ruin with Japan's market door wide open for U.S. agricultural produce including orange and beef. It is evident that if Japan's market is opened for U.S. manufactured goods including telecommunication apparatuses, the affliction will expand to the industrial domain.

It is understandable that the U.S. ruling quarters call with satisfaction the senior official of Japan, who pursues the policy of holding American interests dearer than those of his home people, a "commendable assistant." There is nothing strange, therefore, in his high popularity in the United States and the White House.

The Japanese people criticise the authorities with great concern over what sufferings they would face next time due to this sort of government.

CSO: 4100/335

END